HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,067—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Ports, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500	.....	.....
13th "	PENINSULAR	5394	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5294	AUSTRALIA	6601
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 8th Jan. 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Barberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904

*Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A STEAMER			25th Feb. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to
R. SCARPA, Agent,
Seacon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 8th Jan., 1904, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 11th Jan., 1904, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th Jan., 1904, at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebande Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th January, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th Jan., 1904, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 26th January, (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Duillimane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about 7th Jan., 1904.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th January, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320		300	...
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	429	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
C.	RYDAL HALL	5200	Foster Curtis	10th Jan.
A.	PROME	3589	F. M'Kay	11th Jan.
C.	WORSLEY HALL	3489	Jones	21st Jan.
A.C.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	10th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL	4550	McFee	24th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	8000	Snow	5th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	Halley	13th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	6200	Knaus	24th Mar.
C.	CREWE HALL	4203	Browne	30th Mar.
A.	PROME	3589	F. M'Kay	5th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	6200	A. Buck	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6200	Campbell	30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	15th May
C.	EDEN HALL	5200	Haddy	25th May
B.	CITY of PERTH	3427	Morrison	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to
MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents :—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)..... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 950.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying [illegible] to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,353	20th Jan.
PERSIA	J. Mitchell	3,596	3rd Feb.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,500	29th Feb.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	8th Mar.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,803	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,069	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,353	19th Apr.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

Specialists in

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED FANCY CAKES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,

Made fresh on the Premises.

All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.

4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies.
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled, value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

MESSRS. W. B. GREEN & CO., OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

OYSTERS
ARE NOW IN PERFECT CONDITION,

and nowhere can they be found in better condition than at the above Famous Restaurant.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS and DINNERS are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGETNS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2000 Hotels.

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers and every other information for Travellers, sent Post Free.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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BOMBAY RACES,

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches,
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION," The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars, 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.

FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BAHADUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE

MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, Muscatel Raisins, and Naples Figs.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT,

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7TH, AT 9-15 P.M.

MADAME HESTER OTWAY.

THE FAVOURITE ENGLISH CONTRALTO.

FROM QUEEN'S HALL, LONDON.

PROGRAMME.

1 Organ Solo.....Chorus Magnus .....Dubois.
Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.

2 Song.....{(a) My Gentle Child ..Teresa del Riego.
{(b) Since we parted.....Allitsen.
Madame HESTER OTWAY.

3 Violin Solo ...Legend .....Bohm.
Mrs. COLLIE.

4 Song.....Abide With Me.....Liddle,
(With Organ accompaniment).
Madame HESTER OTWAY.

5 Vocal Duet ...The Angel.....Rubinstein.
THE MISSES WARD.

6 Song.....Still wie die Nacht .....Bohm.
Madame HESTER OTWAY.

7 Violin Solo..Mazurka.....Meynarski.
Mrs. COLLIE.

8 Song.....Lovely Spring.....Coenen.
Madame HESTER OTWAY.

Accompanist, Messrs. F. P. WEST and SEYMOUR DOVE.
Exhibition Gold Medal "BELL" Tropical Grand Piano by "MAND."

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PRICES:—Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.

Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Music Warehouse, Opposite Bombay Club.

THE GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

OUR GREATEST VICTORY.

H. H. SIR DESAI, of Savantwadi, patronized the Grand Indian Circus last week. Was much pleased with the skill of the Company, and presented a Gold Medal and a Silver Cup to Prof. MORE.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !

MIRTH, MERRIMENT and REAL AMUSEMENT.

ESPLANADE, oppo. Elphinstone H. School.

In honour of the welcome visit of Sir JAMSHEDJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART. on FRIDAY, the 8th instant at 9 p.m., the Troupe will give a Special Grand Entertainment. BOOK EARLY TO SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT.

From MONDAY to SATURDAY next, Special Coupons will be issued with all Tickets and the Ticket holders will have the opportunity to compete for the first and second prize for Gold and Silver Watches on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.

SUNDRI, THE LARGEST PERFORMING ELEPHANT, introduced in the Arena by Prof. MORE.

The DARING ACT of Familiarity with the Panther, Daring Wrestling with the ROYAL BENGAL TIGER in the Arena by a well-known Gymnast and A VARIETY of ACROBATIC and athletic FEATS.

POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and As. 8.

SEATS RESERVED AT SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 15th day of January 1904, for WORKS in OVOIDING SIDEDRAINS, in ARTHUR ROAD.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage Special Branch, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees three hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E, &c.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 6th Jan, 1904.

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN Physical Culture will positively cure you of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Vitality, etc.

For particulars write to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
2, Broadway, MADRAS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP BRASS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th January, 1904, for the PURCHASE of about 54 TONS of BRASS SCRAP, which can be seen on application to the Undersigned at General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender Form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction. Only Cash, Currency or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of 'The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery, which must be completed within a month of acceptance of Tender.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender,

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 28th December, 1903.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL
LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY.

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20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 13	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902..... £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income..... Rs. 2,00,00,000.
Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term, Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,150	12,875	13,593	14,312

The amount payable would be Rs.

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

• The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort only a merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HEAD OFFICES:—121, Mody Street, Bombay.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
Our Special Brands.
"A. 1." and "Elephant."

REWARD of Rs. 100 will be paid to any one who brings to our notice any INFRINGEMENT of our BRAND by any unscrupulous person and secures a conviction in the Police Court.

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
67, Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£88 1-8	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£97 1-1	= do
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£84 1-2	= + 1-8
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 5 8	= + 1-1
2 months hence	26 3-8	= + 1-1
Spot in New York	57 1-1	= + 3-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25'16	= + 1
Berlin "	20'41 1-1	= unchanged
New York Demand	4'31 1-2	= + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-1	= do
6 " " "	3 1-1	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	= — 1-8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1-1 pr ct	= unchanged
7 day market loans	2 5-3 pr ct	= — 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £1,00,000 for Egypt.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £88-10s. unchanged.
Yellow Metal 6 1-8d. unchanged.
Tin Plates 11d. unchanged.
Bar Iron Belgian £4-17-6 unchanged.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-7-6 unchanged.
Basic Steel Bs £5-0-0 unchanged.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 3s. 11 3-4d. Buyers unchanged.

WHEAT—
White Karachi J.-F. Sellers 29s. 9d. — 3d. Quieter.
Red Karachi, J.-F. Sellers 28s. 9d. = + 3d. Quieter.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. A.-M. Sellers 31s. 4 1-2d. = — 1 1-2d. Easier
Coffee in New York 27 1-2

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Springacre Metlor.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester strong. Total Sales, 3000. Spot 7'02 plus 14. Egyptian 8 15-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 43,000 Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
6'90	6'89	6'88
+20	+20	+19
Apl-May	May-June	June-July,
6'87	6'35	6'84
+19	+18	+18
July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	
6'82	6'66	
+17	+15	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	55,000
Do. last year	49,000
Exports to Great Britain	27,000
Do. do Continent	10,000
Mid-Uplands	13'90 + 70
Futures, month of March	13'69 + 79
Do. do. July	13'90 + 78

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 3-8 × 3-8
Futures, month of April	13'85 × 06
Do. do. July	14'41 × 80
Tone at close	active and advancing

COTTON.

Total visible supply	700,000 Bales.
Do do of which is East Indian	139,000 do
Do Stock in London	10,000 do
Do Quantity in sight	6,920,000 do

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 5th January, 1904:—

Cotton	13,655 bales.
Wheat	19,553 cwts.
Linseed	2,499 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	3,372 "
Gingellyseed	21,782 "
Poppyseed	833 "
Groundnuts	66 "
Castorseed	1,320 "
Rice	9,824 "
Myrabollams	8,926 "
Cottonseed	785 "
Mowraseed	10 "
Gram	857 "
Joowar	2,921 "
Maize	164 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6.

EXCHANGE—Tone strong.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 4 5-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 3-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.1s. 4 13-32d.

Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 17-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	171 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	139 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	128
Shanghai	30	do	do	178
Japan	30	do	do	148

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ..... Rs. 95'6
1st Settlement 2nd February " 95'12
Money Market.—Tone firm.

BANK RATE

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 30th Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do 30th Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do 22nd Dec.	5	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet but steady.			
Ready	5	13	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	11	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	6	0	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.	6	0	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	1	0
Forward...	6	1	6
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet but steady.			
Howree Khandeish ...	32	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	32	0	0
25 per cent. " ...	31	0	0
50 per cent. " ...	30	0	0
Black Kutnee " ...	26	8	0
WHEAT—Tone steady.			
Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	30	
Club No. 1	"	29-8	
Hard Red	"	28	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone strong.
Estimated sales ..... 4,000 bales
Imports ..... 4,000 "

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
7·11	7·10	7·09
plus 21	plus 21	plus 21
April-May.	May-June.	June-July
7·08	7·07	7·05
plus 21	plus 21	plus 21
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
7· 3	6·3	
plus 21	plus 2	

COTTON.—The great advance advised in this morning's telegrams steadied our local market, and prices advanced Rs. 2 to 3 per candy. But the higher rates again brought out free sellers, and after some considerable amount of settlements of contracts had been made, a slightly easier tone prevailed at the close, notwithstanding the strong opener received from Liverpool. Good M. G. Broach is Rs. 261 for 25 March.

SHARES.

Bank of Bombay quiet at 1285, Petit steady at 2280.

The following are the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	233	219	213	25Jan.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	235	225	... ...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	235	225	... ...	do
Oomrawutee(descriptions)	M.-G.258	252	... ...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	237	231 ...	do
Jalgaum do.	...	240	... ...	do
Khandwa do.	...	257	251	do
Khamgaum fair staple(M-G) Karanja do. do / Akola do. do.		269	254	do
Oomras good staple (M.G.)	267	261	... ...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum (MG)	263	257	... ...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	266	260	do
Broach (M.-G.)	...	286	... 258	25 March
Do. (M.-G.)	...	283	... ...	25 April
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	...	258	248 ...	25 May.
Do. (M.-G)	...	256	246 ...	"
Mathia (M. G.)	...	240	263 ...	25 March
Dharwar(S.-G.)	...	...	... 254	25 May.
Westerns	...	...	... 244	"

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JANUARY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady
Surats futures	quiet
Good Bhownugger	....
The Manchester Market has been	Strong
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 1-8
3 per cent Rentes	97 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	103
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	64 1-2
Bar Silver	26 5-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

SIX Russian compositors have been tried at Odessa and banished to Siberia for life for belonging to a secret Socialist printing office.

"IN case you owe, send what you owe; in case you don't, don't send, you know." This letter, sent by Thackeray to his publisher, sold at Sotheby's for £6 10s.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ZYGOURAS—January 5, at Malabar Hill the wife of Mr A Zygouras of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BANYARD—January 1, at Lucknow, the wife of J A Banyard, of a son,

DEATHS.

AGUILAR—January 1, at Morghyr, Charles, the dearly loved husband of Louisa Aguilar, in his 78th year.
ELLIS—January 4, at Madras, John Spencer Hay-Ellis, Assistant Engineer, Madras Railway Company, aged 33 years and 3 months.
SALE—At his residence, 147, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, Col. T. H. Sale, late Bengal Engineer, aged 83.
TAYLOR—At Dharwar, on New Year's Day, at the residence of her brother, Gillaume Ottmann Henrietta Caroline Euphosyne Taylor in her 70th year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 37m. High water, 2-9a.m. 2-21a. Low water, 8-22m. 8 35a.
Municipal Corporation 3 p. m.
Meeting to arrange for Bombay Horse Show, Watson's Annexe, 5-30 p. m.
Miss Hestor Otway's Performance, Town Hall, 9-15 p. m.
Indian Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.—The High Court re-opens to-day on the termination of the Christmas Vacation.

THE HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM.—The Chairman of the Homeless Leper Asylum acknowledges, with thanks, the following donations received during December 1903:—Dr. D. H. Patell, Rs. 10; Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, Rs. 300.

J. N. WADIA DISPENSARY.—The number of patients who attended the J. N. Wadia Charitable Dispensary at Mahim during December last was 1,080 of whom 683 were adult males, 378 adult females, and 429 children. The chief prevailing diseases were malarial fever, respiratory and rheumatic affections, diseases of the digestive system, worms and skin diseases.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Jankibai a Hindu woman, aged forty years, was crossing Cathedral Street with a basket on her head, on Tuesday afternoon, when she was accidentally knocked down by a carriage-driver one Govind Ghonda. One of the wheels passed over her left thigh, fracturing the bone. She was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she has been detained.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.—We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the advertisements which have lately been appearing with reference to the concert this evening, at the Town Hall at 9-15 p m. Madame Hester Otway is a famous contralto singer, and for any one to lose this opportunity of hearing her is to throw away a golden chance seldom offered—if ever—to a Bombay audience. We strongly advise all who can to attend.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Ville de la Ciotat, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m., to-morrow.—Parcel mail for Netherlands India, French China and Japan close at 10 a.m. to-day.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per extra R. I. M. S. Clive will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, to-morrow. Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. Umbilla via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-15 p.m. on the 9th and 10th instant respectively.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of December, 1903, the number of Hindu patients treated in this Dispensary was 3539. Among them the number of new admission was 1,021; classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
Bhatias	36	8	7	51
Vanias	143	27	23	193
Brahmins	103	9	17	129
Lohanas	2	3	19	24
Other Castes	111	71	53	235
Total	799	118	119	1036

The average daily attendance was 116.

TROUBLES OF A YOUTH.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Karim Mahomed Nainsy Kheraj was placed by sub-Inspector Secunderkhan, of the Criminal Investigation Department, on a charge of cheating in respect of jewellery, valued at about Rs. 3,000, belonging to Messrs Jamnadas and Company, jewellers of Lucknow, Mr. Secunderkhan informed the Court that the accused had put up at the Royal Hotel, Lucknow on the 28th ultimo, and while there he is alleged to have paid a visit to the complainant's shop and taken the jewellery in question on approval and absconded the same night. The accused was arrested in Bombay in consequence of a telegram received from Lucknow. He asked the Court to remand the accused in police custody till the arrival of a warrant from Lucknow. On an application from Mr. Framji Mehta, an assistant of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, the accused was bailed out on his own recognisance in a sum of Rs. 3,000 and a surety for the like amount.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

The members of the Government Telegraph Recreation Club held their annual ball last night at the Telegraph Quarters in Waudby Road, and proved to be a success. Two large rooms on the first floor which were devoted for the purpose, were very, tastefully arranged by the members of the committee, which consisted of Messrs. Osborne, Thompson, E. Game, A. Game and M. M. Mathews. Over the top of the staircase was attractively arranged in glass the word "Welcome" while the club's motto "Luctor et Emergo" was displayed in one of the rooms. The floor of both the rooms was covered with white canvas, while the walls were embellished with shields, banners and evergreens. Large mirrors with new year's greetings written in them were arranged about the rooms. A number of lounges and chairs was provided for the comfort of the members and their friends. Shortly after 9 o'clock the guests commenced to arrive and were received at the entrance by the members of the reception committee. An excellent dance programme was arranged for. The dancing was continued until 2 o'clock, when an adjournment was made for the supper, and the party broke up at the small hours of the morning.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

MANY people in Bombay will be glad to hear that Harmston's Circus will shortly visit this city once again. The bill of fare is said to be better than anything yet presented in this City. Some very good things are promised, and judging by the success which the entertainment has enjoyed in Calcutta we have no hesitation in predicting a prosperous season here.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will be held on Saturday the 9th instant, under the auspices of the Club:—
"A" class Handicap start with time in hand, scratch Boat leaves 3-29 p.m. Course No. 6, 10·6 miles.
"B" Class Handicap "Caledonia Cup" start with time in hand, scratch Boat leaves 3 p.m. course, No. 6, 10.6 miles.
Tomtit Class start 3-30 p.m. Course No. 3, 7·1 miles
Ships Boat Race Service Rig start at 2-30 p.m. course No. 2, 6·6 miles.
Entries for the above races close at noon to-morrow (Friday).

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere." Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England

INSPECTION OF THE HARBOUR.

(Concluded from page 5.)

The Trustees are erecting a new engine-house on land reclaimed at the west end of Carnac basin for a new engine (300 H. P.), which is being supplied by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. The engine-house is designed to accommodate a duplicate engine of the same type for the hydraulic cranes and machinery in the new docks. The area to be reclaimed from the Carnac basin besides providing the site for the engine-house will afford additional storage ground for trade at the basin to the extent of 4,763 square yards. Another work is a new steam tug. A powerful new steam tug is being built for the Trustees by Messrs. Hall, Russell & Co., of Aberdeen, to replace the present tug in use since 1885. The new vessel is to be of steel, 140 feet in length, 26 feet in breadth, draft 10 feet. She is to have twin-screws and engines of 1,000 indicated horse power and be capable of steaming 11 knots.

Another work is a new lightship, estimated cost Rs. 1,05,0 0, to replace the present lightship, which has been in use since 1872. The new vessel is to be of steel, illuminated by Pintsch gas contained in gas-holders (holding 120 days' supply), and is to be of the class known as "unattended," whereby the expense of the master and crew will be saved, the gas-holders being periodically replenished by gas made on shore in works to be erected for the purpose. The present light is a red light revolving every 20 seconds and is 36 feet above water and 450 candle power. The new light is to be an occulting white light, 32 feet above water line, 1,400 candle power, the characteristic being 10½ seconds light and 4½ seconds eclipse. The vessel is to be fitted with a 6 cwt. bell which will ring automatically every 15 seconds. The vessel and plant have been ordered from the Pintsch Patent Lighting Company. The estimated outlay in 1903-04 of deepening the dock, south channel, is Rs. 1,17,000. The deepening of the south channel has been in progress for some years, and is designed to increase the scour, and save in annual cost of dredging the silt deposited during the moonsoon in the dock entrance channels. The work consists in blasting rock under water and is carried on by means of divers.

Additions to the Engineer's Flotilla are estimated to cost Rs. 3,56,00 0. Seventeen new steel barges are under construction, four of 125 and thirteen of 200 tons, to be employed in connection with the new docks and extensive reclamation works in progress are contemplated. Quarters for Staff are estimated to cost Rs. 85,000. A four-storeyed building is under construction on the Apollo Reclamation to contain residential quarters for the Harbour Master and others of the Staff. The building overlooks the harbour and will be in telephonic communication with the Port Signal Station and the Docks. Quarters for labourers are estimated to cost Rs.55,031 Semi-permanent huts are being erected at Mazagon about a mile north of the Docks for the accommodation of dock-labourers. In all 324 rooms are to be provided, or sufficient for 972 persons. The estimate includes provision for bathing-places and sanitary conveniences of approved pattern. The work was sanctioned in November, and the huts will be ready in about two months, and will, it is hoped, help materially in preventing the exodus of labour in the busy season.

BOMBAY RACES.

2nd Entries closed on Tuesday 5th January.
1st Day Wednesday, 10th February.

The Mansfield Plate—Distance—6 furlongs.
(1st Entries 17)

Mr N R Chowdhury's ch aus g Tecoota (aged)
Mr N R Chowdhury's b e m Nightingale by Gone Coone Cockioly Bird (3 years)
The Mahaluxhmi Stakes—Distance 9 furlongs
(1st Entries 18)
4 Captain Wilson's br c h Misty (6 years)
Mr N R Chowdhury's br aus g Wild Raven (aged)
Mr N R Chowdhury's br e m Bouquet late Dessechoe by chain shot, Autumn Leaf (5 years)
Mr Badger's Laurania (by wire)
The Bombay Derby—Distance 1 mile and 3 furlongs
(1st Entries 18)
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark 13 3 3-4(4 years)
The Gaye Cup—Distance 5 furlongs
(1st Entries 12)
Mr J B's b aus m Pet Girl 14. (by wire)
Mr A W P's b aus m Min 14-13 4
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West 14-0 1-2
The Lilliput Plate—Distance 5 furlongs
(1st Entries 7)
Mr A W P's b aus m Nanette 13-3 1-2
H H The Rear Sahib of Patiala's Red Shot (by wire)
2nd Day Saturday 13th February.
The Grand Western Handicap—Distance 1 1-4 Miles
(1st Entries 15)
Mr N R Chowdhury's Br e m Bouquet late Dessechoe (5 years)
Mr N R Chowdhury's Br aus g Wild Raven (aged)
Mr N R Chowdhury's ch aus g Tecosta (aged)
Mr A W P's b aus m Min 14 1 3-4 (aged)
The Importer's Plate—Distance 5 furlongs
(1st Entries 14)
Mr N R Chowdhury's b e m Nightingale (3 years)
Dr E J Treasuryvala's b aus g Kingston (6 years)
The Imperial Plate—Distance 6 furlongs
(1st Entries 12)
Mr J B's b aus m Pet Girl 14 1 (by wire)
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West 14-0 1-2
The Dealers Plate—Distance 1 Mile
(1st Entries 18)
Colonel Kavanaghi's 9 a h Money Spinner 14-0 (by wire)
The New Stakes—Distance 1-2 Mile
(1st Entries 27)
Mr Abdool Gany's b a h Jan Alum 13 1 3-4
Mr Rashid Shamlan's 9 a h Zurrif 13 2 1-2
Mr Jassim Nasaralla's Bl a h Sabig 13-3
Mr Aimas Abdulla's g a h Manir 13-2 1-2
Mr A R Sayed's Bl a h Noby
Mr Mustapha bin b a h Malta 13-2 3-4
3rd Day Monday 15 February
The Flying Plate—Distance 5 furlongs
(1st Entries 17)
Mr N R Chowdhurr's ch aus Tecoota (aged)
Mr N R Chowdhury's Br. e m Bouquet late Dessechoe (5 yrs
Mr N R Chowdhury's b e m Nightengale (3 years)
Dr E J Treasaryvalas b aus g kingston (6 years)
The Colaba Plate—Distance 1 Mile 3 furlongs
(1st Entries 12)
Mr T L Roberts, Br aus g Dumbell (aged)
Captain Wilsons Br e h Misty (6 years)
Mr N R Chowdhury's Br aus g Wild Baven (aged)
Mr Badger's Laurania (by wire)
The stewards' Purse—Distance 7 furlongs
(1st Entries 14)
Mr J B b aus m Pet Girl's 14 (by wire)
Mr A W P's b aus m Min 14 13-4
The Asian stakes—Distance 6 furlongs
(1st Entries 16)
Mr. Percy Fixher's ch a h Governor 13 2 3-4

HANDICAP.

The January Plate—7 furlongs

Blue Blood	9·10
Spark	9·7
Dumbell	9·3
Planet	8·9
Gnulb	8·3
Kitchener	8·1
Fitzeros	7·10
Repetition	7·5
Overture	7·0

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 6th January, 1904.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	3	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	8	5	4
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	3	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	0	7
E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	8	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	3	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	7
Total	24	25	112
Total plague deaths to date	164,079	216,149	
Same date last year	49	33	112

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

NOTICING the New Year's Honours' List, the 'Gujerati' says:—In the rather frugal New Year's Honours' List, although some worthy claims have doubtless been overlooked, it is quite gratifying to note that the valuable services of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale have met with deserved recognition. When Government honours have become so cheap, the very parsimoniousness of this year's list enhances the value of Mr. Gokhale's distinction. There is no stronger representative of the native community in the Viceregal council than Mr. Gokhale and in the discussion of the momentous questions that have presented themselves Mr. Gokhale's work has been characterised by independence, sincerity of purpose, and breadth of view and supported by the testimony of facts. It is a matter for congratulation to the Indian community to find such singularly zealous and self-sacrificing services thus appreciated.

The "Gujerat Mitra" remarks:—What we urge is is this that the Honours' Lists reveal year after year no indications of the principles which underlie and govern their distribution, and that it has become a rule with Government of recent years to bestow the distinctions firstly on the officials and next on such private individuals as have ingratiated themselves in their own of their officials' favours. Intrinsic worth and merit, unsupported and unasked, is seldom rewarded. Leastways the impression is that honours do not come unsolicited.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The presidential address of Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose this year does not seem to have pleased anybody. The "Rast Goftar" says:—Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose spared nothing to make the show attractive and interesting to his audience. But though he made the most of his opportunity and displayed his histrionic gifts as best he could, are not his only titles to distinction. He has obtained for himself the unenviable distinction of having surpassed the efforts of the most rabid and reckless of his predecessors in the presidential chair of the Congress. The great orator of India evidently thought that the greatest thing he was expected to do was to abuse the British Government and its higher officials as loudly as he could and the current subjects of interest not proving sufficient, he went about in search of others and dragged into discussion those which any politician of sense or feeling would have hesitated to handle before such an assembly. And what has been the result? Instead of helping the Congress to recover its lost prestige and influence, instead of making it a really useful and efficient instrument for ventilating popular grievances, he has recklessly and remorselessly contributed towards its downfall. Of course great popular movements do not die because of the vagaries of one or two mischievous individuals, but they suffer on their account.

The "Gujrati" states that Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose, owing to fatigue and cold, was not able even to read the whole of his address:—Not a few Congress presidents read out their speeches. In the case of Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose, however, even that was not possible. This unfortunate circumstance contributed in the first instance, to the partial failure of the Congress Session. It must also be confessed that owing to what the Hon. Mr. Mehta aptly described as the political yogism of Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose during the past few years, the presidential address whatever may be its merits as a literary performance, did not rise fully to the height of the occasion through inadequate grasp of the realities of latter-day Indian politics.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind calls the address boneless and remarks:—It revealed nothing. There was no feature of it which could be said to have given the address that solidarity of facts and arguments which have contributed to make the Presidential addresses hitherto really statesmanlike documents eliciting general approval both of Congressmen and non-Congressmen.

THE INDIAN SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The work of the Social Conference is viewed with approbation by the native journals. The "Rast Goftar" states:—From the sickening address of Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose before the Congress, many must have found it a relief to turn to the very thoughtful, sober and withal philosophical dissertation of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, before the Conference. The mantle of Ranade has fallen on Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and among the other duties which he so very ably performs in connection with the duties of the office of the General Secretary of the Conference is that of reading every year an edifying discourse on the duties of the educated Hindus towards themselves, their families and their country, and on the position and prospects of the cause of social reform. Mr. Ranade's discourses were always readable and instructive, and it is a pleasure to note that those of his successor are equally interesting and edifying.

THE MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE.

The vernacular journals consider that the cause of Mahomedan progress has gained much by the Conference held in this city. The "Rast Goftar" remarks:—Among the more notable events of the past week has been the holding of the Anglo-Oriental Mahomedan Education Conference in Bombay. The speech delivered by His Highness the Aga Khan from the chair of the Conference at Delhi, last year, was so able and masterly, that it was bound to be a difficult task for any of his successors to surpass the efforts; and Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabjee's inaugural address, eloquent and exhaustive as it was, cannot, therefore, be said to have more than equalled it. His Highness the Aga Khan's position as one of the foremost leaders of thought among his community, might be said to have received an additional, though by no means a necessary, sanction by the fact that his views and opinions so bold and courageous as they were, have been upheld and supported by a gentleman of Mr. Tyabjee's knowledge and experience. The address of the President was devoted to the purdah, the promotion of female education and of scientific research, the founding of a Muslim University, and other questions of like importance.

The "Gujerati" remarks:—We congratulate the organizers of the Mahomedan Educational Conference on its unqualified success. The speech of his Highness the Aga Khan who with his known generosity has made a permanent contribution of Rs. 3,000 towards the support and development of the schools of the Anjuman-I-Islam contained a stirring appeal to the Mahomedan community to rouse itself from its apathy and lethargy and apply its energies to its educational advancement. The presidential address delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyebji was a thoughtful, farseeing and courageous pronouncement which ought to evoke sympathy not only from the thinking sections of his community but also from the other Indian communities. The Hindus have social difficulties and obstacles to remove from the path of their progress. And so have our Mahomedan countrymen also. Mr. Budruddin surveyed the whole situation with a grasp and insight and with a courage and independence that doubtless reflect great credit on him.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S WARNING TO SERVIA.

The "Neues Wiener Journal" states that the Emperor of Austria informed the Servian Minister in Vienna in a private audience that the public conscience of Europe demanded that all persons who bear the indelible stain of regicide should be punished, or at least removed from public positions; and King Peter must submit to that demand, even at the risk of his position becoming more difficult thereby. It was a question of Servia's reputation with the civilised world that a crime of such almost historic hideousness should not remain unexpiated. The Emperor intimated that there would be more serious and more efficacious demonstrations of the European Great Powers should the party of assassins retain its influence.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th January.

1. The following drills will take place to-day (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.
No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound.)
10th R M L Gun drill.
No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters.)
10th R M L Gun drill.
2. Tiers will be Class Firing at Kurla to-day (Thursday). Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 5-30, 5-50, and 6-5 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.
3. No. 1 Company will parade at Colaba north Fort to-day (Thursday), morning at 6-30 a.m., for 10th R M L and 6th B L Gun drill.
Dress—Khaki patties not to be worn.
Expenses will be paid to members on parade.

By Order,
A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The B V A Children's Christmas Tree and Treat will be held in the B V A Club Rooms on Saturday the 9th inst., Doors open at 4-45 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th January.

1. It is notified for

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BLANKETS

All of which we manufacture and can therefore sell at the very lowest prices consistent with quality. Our Factory and Trade is in India and we cannot, therefore, afford to submit shoddy to our Clients in the way that Agents who are 6,000 miles off sometimes do. If need arises we shall be overwhelmed with Orders for Regimental Necessaries and we, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to COMMANDING OFFICERS that it is wise to be in time and order goods early.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.
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PIANOS
FOR THE
TRANSVAL
SCHOOLS.

ONE of the First Steps on the part of the British Government in regard to the Schools of the New Colony has been the selection of Pianos to be shipped to South Africa. The first 100 Pianos will be despatched by Messrs. JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, Ld., early in January, 1903.

Reprinted from
"The Times"
Nov. 26, 1902.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1904.

MALARIA IN INDIA.

MAJOR RONALD ROSS offers us some solid comfort, in the paper he read, the other day, at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on Malaria in India and the Colonies. Although a wholesome dread of anopheles was instilled into us some time ago, we are now assured that India is by no means an intensely malarious country. This assurance is consoling, for we must admit that we imagined India just about as malarious as is desirable, considering that out of 305,927 persons, comprising the European and Native armies and the gaol population, no less than 102,640, about one-third, were admitted into hospital for malarial fever during the year 1900; while of the entire population of the country no fewer than 4,919,591 deaths were attributed to fever—that is a mortality exceeding 13,000 deaths a day. Malaria is somewhat different from other diseases as instead of infesting squalid localities, it occurs most of all in the richest and most fertile tracts and especially attacks those engaged in various agrarian pursuits. Science has fully established three great laws concerning malaria; first, that it is caused by numbers of microscopical parasites which live and propagate themselves in the blood; the second, that these parasites are carried from sick persons to healthy ones by the agency of a genus of mosquitoes called anopheles, and the third that these kinds of mosquitoes breed principally in shallow and stagnant terrestrial waters. These facts, as Major Ross tells us, are held by experts to satisfy nearly all the known facts about the disease. So far as the public is concerned all it wishes to know is how to avoid contracting the disease and how to cure it when contracted. The parasite breeds in tubs and pots near houses. The anopheles find it and carry it to the unsuspecting sleeper, who imagines himself enjoying his well-earned repose secure from attack by anything short of a burglar or an earthquake. It becomes necessary for the individual who would escape malaria to take precautions. Of course if we took precautions against every ill the flesh is heir to, nothing short of self-immolation on a wood-pile would avail. But prevention of malaria, by itself is simple.

Major Ross divides possible precautionary measures into two classes—those which the individual can adopt for himself and those which the State or the municipality ought to take in hand for the public weal. On the whole, writes Major Ross, "I think that, for the tropics at least, mosquito-nets constitute the most useful prophylactic." The anopheles being an insect of nocturnal habits the suggestion seems sound so far as it goes, but to be carried out to its logical extent nets should not only be used as bed-hangings, but also as veils for the face and coverings for the ankles, the boot-tops being surmounted by a kind of gauze meat-safe, similar structures being fitted round the wrists and all over the head and face. Major Ross believes, that at least ninety per cent. of the bites of the anopheles are given at night in the case of persons who do not use nets. Apparently Major Ross never played Bridge at eventide on a verandah, or dined at a table whose cloth came down to an inch from the floor. Anyhow he holds to the belief that persons using mosquito-nets carefully and punctiliously during sleep would have only ninety per cent. the chances of infection to which a person who neglects them would be open. This, he thinks, a very great gain indeed. The man who sleeps without curtains and feels fresher and more completely rested and never feels the sense of oppression, such as the net-user experiences, would, we believe, agree to take the extra ten per cent. of chances in payment for the additional coolness and fresh air. It is questionable whether the man who uses curtains is not more frequently bitten than the man who uses none. A battalion of imprisoned voracious mosquitoes will play havoc within the nets and a hand against the curtains is sure to be attacked. Scientific men who have been investigating malaria in the most deadly climates used no other precaution than nets, but they practised much more care than can be expected of the "housemaid" in this country. Major Ross would use wire screens in the windows and doors converting the house into a veritable meatsafe, with the addition of punkhas everywhere. He advocates the use of quinine in constant doses, but he does not seem to put much faith in the suffocation of the pests by fumigation with joss-sticks, a device by which some Anglo-Indians are prepared to swear.

Public precautions, Major Ross would have include drainage of the soil, measures against mosquitoes, attention to many details suggested by the recent discoveries. Such measures have been attended by excellent results. When in 1901 it was demonstrated that mosquitoes carried the germs of yellow fever General Wood, the Governor of Havana, immediately placed every facility in the hands of his Chief Sanitary Officer for eradicating the disease by attacking the mosquitoes. The most energetic measures were taken in the way of clearing the town of larvæ and of destroying presumably infected insects in the houses. The result was the immediate disappearance of yellow fever and, the crusade being maintained, there has been no re-appearance of the disease. The results were almost as striking in regard to malaria. Sir William MacGregor, Governor of Lagos, undertook similar measures against malaria in that colony, long known as one of the most unhealthy of British possessions, and malaria has lost its terrors for Lagos. Progress has been made in Hongkong also in Cape Coast and at Ismailia. Major Ross advocates the adoption of measures similar to those carried out elsewhere. He would have special malarial commissioners appointed to organise active measures in some of the large malarious towns, in the planting districts and the military stations. Local efforts have been made and perhaps the most recent organisation in Bombay will prove effectual to some extent, but what Major Ross would have is the formulation of some scheme which will ensure a general advance against the enemy. That and that only will avail anything.

THIBET. ONE of the ostensible reasons for the despatch of the Mission which is now cooling itself in the Chumbi Valley is the failure of the Thibetans to recognise their treaty obligations to provide facilities for trade with India. It was under the treaty of 1894 that Yatung was opened as a centre of trans-frontier trade, but Mr. Parr, the Acting Commissioner of Chinese Imperial Customs, in his recently issued report dealing with the commerce of 1902, tells us that after nearly ten years the trade of that region has not shown the advance that might reasonably have been expected. The failure of the Thibetans to provide facilities is not entirely to blame for this result, for Mr. Parr observes that Yatung has absolutely no trade or resources of its own. The Chumbi Valley produces only barley, turnips and buckwheat and not enough of these to supply the wants of the people, maize and other foodstuffs being imported in large quantities from Sikkim. Yatung is merely a place where the exchange of products between Phari in Thibet and Kalimpong in Sikkim, via the Jalep Pass, is taken note of. In 1902 this commerce represented a value of over fifteen and three-quarter lakhs of rupees, being Rs. 59,620 more than in the preceding year. The trade is conducted by a few Thibetan, Tomo and Chinese merchants, whose demands, says Mr. Parr, are supplied at Kalimpong, Darjeeling and Calcutta, almost exclusively by native dealers. At Kalimpong the trade is mainly carried on by barter, foreign goods being advanced by the dealers on the security of the next year's wool. Mr. Parr lays the blame for the small increase in the volume of trade since Yatung was opened as a mart largely upon the want of enterprise of the mercantile community. He adds that there is room for a great expansion if trade relations were on a more satisfactory footing, for on both sides of the frontier the demand continues to increase. The past year which witnessed the despatch of the British Mission to Thibet was a period for which the astrological books foretold calamities for the country. It was known as the "Water Hare" year and that nothing serious has happened has been attributed, no doubt, to the prayers, charms and spells with which the Lamas have been unceasingly seeking to avert the threatened evils.

Among the special measures taken to combat the danger was the deputation of reincarnations from the Lhassa monasteries to proceed to Khambu, Tingri and Yatung to propitiate the offended deities. The Neichung Tu Pei K'u, a reincarnation from the Neichung monastery near Lhassa, arrived twelve months ago at Kar-gyupa Gompa which overlooks the vale of Mo-chu about a mile below Yatung. Here he made a lengthy stay "wrestling with the calamities" and at the date of Mr. Parr's report he was still engaged in the struggle. It was hoped that his intervention would have great effect in staving off the impending disasters. The delays which have attended the British Mission are probably sufficiently explained to the Thibetan mind by the fervour of the Tu Pei K'u's incantations. Thibet is not allowed to exist quite unmolested by its immediate neighbours. The Bhutanese pay visits not entirely ceremonial to the Chumbi Valley at intervals and do not come back empty-handed. On three occasions in the year under review the peace of the valley was disturbed by armed raiders from Bhutan, and Mr. Parr says these raids have now become an annual institution. One of these recent expeditions had its origin in the complaint of a Tomo woman against her own people. She had deposited some valuables with a rich kinsman and when she claimed their return she was told that they had been already given to her. The matter went to trial and was decided against the woman, who thereupon went to Bhutan and laid her case before the Governor of Paro. This official was only too willing to champion the oppresed in a way that promised profit and despatched armed men to the Chumbi Valley to demand justice for the woman. The Thibetans, as we have discovered, are great in parleying, but after a few days of this without any result, the Bhutanese, in characteristic fashion, settled the dispute by seizing every thing they could lay hands on. They carried off live-stock and valuables worth Rs. 3,000, and also took two Tomo women to be held to ransom. It is a minor detail that the woman who set in motion this primitive legal procedure, is still waiting for her property or compensation for its loss.

THE SECOND TEST MATCH. While congratulating the M. C. C. team on having won the second test match at Melbourne by such a substantial margin as 185 runs, we must in common fairness to the Australians state that all the luck was with the Englishmen who, but for the fact that theirs was the good fortune to have first service of the wicket on the only day that it played true could not possibly have won. With the exception of the first day the bowlers held the upper hand and Rhodes was able to point to figures which have rarely, if ever, been equalled in matches between England and Australia. In the first innings of the Australians on the rain spoilt wicket he captured seven wickets for 56 runs and in the second innings accounted for eight wickets for 68, which gave him an average of eight runs per wicket for the match, a really splendid performance. The first four batsmen on the first day, Hayward, Warner, Tyldesley and Foster, when the wicket played easy, practically won the match for England. Chief batting honours were carried off by the little Lancashire professional Tyldesley who besides scoring 87 in the first innings compiled 62 in the second out of the total of 103, when nobody else could do anything. Foster's absence through illness in the second innings to a certain extent accounted for the small total. Trumper for the Australians like Tyldesley made nothing of the difficulties of the wicket and contributed 75 and 35 to the totals of 122 and 111 or nearly one-half the aggregate runs. Trumble's success with the ball—he captured nine wickets in the match for 141 runs—shows that he is as good as ever and cannot be left out of representative Australian elevens.

MR. HEWETT has returned to the Central Provinces from Calcutta.

THE Census Report for India, which was completed last month, is now being printed, but it will not be made public in this country for some little time, as the India Office have not been furnished with their copies.

THE Secretary of State has formally sanctioned the Government of India's scheme for the re-organisation of the Chiefs' Colleges, which was the outcome of the Conference summoned by the Viceroy in Calcutta two years ago. As stated some time ago, these institutions will come under the Foreign Department.

WE hear from Peshawar that two companies of the Khyber Rifles will form the Camp Guard of the British Commissioner appointed to demarcate the Mohmand and Shinwari border. It is not yet known when the Commission will start, but probably not for three or four weeks, as the weather is now very wintry in the hill tracts.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nizam paid a visit at 10 o'clock yesterday morning to his Excellency the Governor at Government House, Malabar Point. His Highness was accompanied by Colonel the Hon'ble Sir David Barr, British Resident at Hyderabad; Colonel Nawab Afsar Jung, Private Secretary and Moulvi Ahmed Hossein, Under Secretary. The Nizam was met at the steps of Government House by Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary. Captain Meynell, Aide-de-Camp and Resalder Bahadur Abdul Hamid, native A-D-C, and at the threshold of the Durbar Room was received by his Excellency the Governor. The visit lasted for about ten minutes. An hour later H. E. Lord Lamington paid the return visit to his Highness at his Bungalow "Cosy Corner," in Dongersey Road. The Governor who was accompanied by Captain Meynell, Aide-de-Camp and Resaldar Abdul Hamid, native A-D-C, was received at "Cosy Corner" by the Nizam, and Sir David Barr and conducted into the drawing-room. The visit lasted for ten minutes.

No more excellent work has come under our notice for a long time than that achieved by the East Indian Railway in the first half of this year, writes the "Financial News." The train mileage run was less by 174,024, and this "was not due to any falling off in the traffic, but arose from a reduction in the goods train mileage of 484,231 miles, accompanied by an increase of about 3 per cent. in the total ton mileage and an improvement of about 12 per cent. in the train loads." This is as good as the best American practice and the outcome is seen in an increase of Rs. 4,58,955 in gross receipts concurrently with a saving of Rs. 7,54,842 in the working costs. The ratio of expenditure to receipts has fallen from 35·01 per cent. to 32·58 per cent. The dividend on the Deferred Annuity capital for the half-year in addition to the guaranteed 2 per cent. is £1 0s. 6d. per cent. compared with 18s. 9d. a year ago. The report mentions the beginning of proceedings against the Secretary of State to recover the income-tax improperly deducted since 1880 from the portions of the "A," "B," and "C" Annuities that represent repayment of capital.

"I was a witness to-day," writes a correspondent of the "Morning Post," "at the Marble Arch Station of the Central London Railway of an exhibition of ignorance which had to be seen—or at any rate heard—to be believed. A disconsolate-looking, out-at-elbows man, coming from the lift on to the platform, protested in vigorous language against being 'turned out at the first station.' 'Where do you want to go to?' asked the official addressed. 'Notting Hill.' 'Well, wait over there, and the train will be here directly.' 'Train,' was the reply, 'but why was I turned out of the last one?' 'That was n't the train, it was the lift.' 'Ho,' said the passenger, and shambled off to the down platform."

AN extraordinary collapse of a hillside is taking place at the grounds of the Forest-hill golf links, Honor Oak. A slope known as one Tree Hill is steadily sinking, and day by day nearly twenty acres of earth are slowly crushing their way forward to the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway line. At the same time ridges of grass-covered clay are moving over the putting-green. Half-way up the hill stand the members' pavilion and the caddies' house, and the doors of the structures are tilted upwards, and soon the front of the buildings will be facing the sky. This remarkable phenomenon is due to the extensive quarrying operations on the other side of the hill, where a reservoir is being built.

THE orange industry of a California owes its existence to the priests of the San Gabriel Mission, who, when they entered the State, located themselves a few miles from the present city of Los Angeles and planted a few orange trees. Now the fruit is raised in such profusion that it takes 200 railway trucks daily for 100 days to distribute it. Each day's distribution is 70,000 boxes, containing 7,000,000 oranges. The giant seedless navels which when put upon the British market a few years ago caused such a stir in fruit trade circles were almost unobtainable in England this Christmas season because, despite the fact that the yield has been doubled in five years, the demand is greater than the supply, and few can be spared for Britain. Still, oranges are cheap in the United Kingdom, the imports, chiefly from Spain, exceeding 100,000 cases a week.

I HAVE just heard of a curious circumstance connected with the relations of Thibet and Russia, writes a home correspondent. It has been known in India for some time that a Russian officer in the disguise of a Mongol Lama has been twice in Lhasa in the last five years. There are annual pilgrimages from Mongolia to Lhasa, and this officer went twice in these, and was in constant communication with some of the chief personages in the Thibetan capital. It now appears that this officer was in fact a Mongol in the Russian service who had for some time been connected with the Russian Legation in Pekin. What is of much more importance is that he is the brother of the Taranath Lama, or high priest of all the Buddhists of Mongolia, and one of the three great ecclesiastical potentates of the Thibetan Buddhists, the first being the Dalai or Grand Lama at Lhasa, the second the Teshu Lama at Thigalze, who rules over all that portion of Thibet adjacent to Sikkim and Nepaul, and the Taranath Lama residing at Urga and having all Mongolia under him. The brother of such a man naturally has very special advantages in dealing with the Lamas who rule at Lhasa, and it would not be surprising if he had succeeded in doing for his masters what no European could do. Nor would it be surprising if the Indian Government knew precisely what he tried to do and what in fact he accomplished. It is probably to the activity of this officer on his two visits, and not to the stupidity of the Lamas in regard to a trade which at best must be very insignificant, that we owe Colonel Younghusband's mission in June last and the present expedition.

HUMOURS OF ANTIPODEAN POLITICS.

[BY O. T. J. ALPERS.]

A COLONIAL parliament is a motley gathering. The unconventional or "bizarre" in dress or speech or manner is too common to attract marked attention. In the New Zealand House there are still a few wealthy and cultured "gentlemen of the old school"; but there is also a member who acted as lamp-lighter to the borough that became his constituency, and another who follows, in the intervals of his parliamentary duties, the humble avocation of a cobbler. "Sutor et bonus et solus formosus est et rex. Cheek by jowl with "squatter," journalist and barrister sit tinsmith, carpenter and shoemaker. And these latter are by no means the least capable or least energetic of our legislators. The "Oxford bleat" is still occasionally heard in debate; but the homely vernacular of the factory and workshop is more usual, and frequently more effective. The new Zealand Cincinnatus was a boiler-maker. When he received his 'call to the Lords"—the Governor's warrant of appointment to a seat in the Upper House—the messenger found him inside a boiler, attired in rusty dungaree, and manfully hammering at the rivets.

It is not to be supposed that our political life is wanting in 'les esprits fins' writes Mr. O. P. J. Alpers in the "Empire Review." The Colony's first premier, for example, a witty and eloquent Irishman, James Edward Fitzgerald, bequeathed a rich legacy of anecdote. It is told of him, that on his first election he was subjected at the hustings to much interruption by a butcher who enjoyed a dual notoriety as a raucous "heckler" in local politics and as owner of the first sausage-machine imported into the new settlement. The crowd wearied of the butcher's interjections and heckled him in turn. "Leave politics and go back to your sausage-machine," called one. "Yah!" retorted the excited butcher, "if I had the candidate in my sausage-machine. I'd make mincemeat of him!" Whereupon Fitzgerald, with an immobile face: 'Is thy servant a dog, that thou shouldst do this thing?"

Of the "facetiæ" attributed to Mr. W. B. Mantell, for many years a member of the Legislative Council, the best perhaps is a quip at the expense of the late Sir Julius Vogel, who inaugurated the Public Works Policy and "borrowing boom" of the seventies. On returning from London, after the successful flotation of one of his big loans, Sir Julius was welcomed with great jubilation by the citizens of Wellington, who honoured the popular Hebrew statesman with a torch-light procession through the town. Mantell, an uncompromising critic of his borrowing schemes, did not join in the demonstration, and, being met in a by-street by a friend who asked why he was not at the torch-light procession, promptly retorted, "Le Jew ne vaut pas la chandelle."

The most illiterate members of the House are often the most grandiloquent advocates for what they usually describe as our "splendid system of national education" ("splendid" is, in New Zealand, an "essential epithet" of "education"). One of this class was about to refer, in terms of eulogy doubtless, to the exemplary educational establishments in his own particular "model borough." "Sir," said he, "I have a school in my eye." "No", was the prompt interjection of the wit of the House, "only a pupil."

But it is rather to those social incongruities that form a pleasantly distinctive feature of private life in the colonies that we owe most of what is amusing in the conduct of political affairs. A former Governor, in response to an invitation to a Parliamentary dinner at Government House, received from one member an answer in which the invitation was courteously declined on the ground that "Mrs. S.—and me never meal out." Mr. S.—privately admitted that the real reason was, he had no evening clothes, or, as he expressed it, "dress suit," but did not like to say so.

A member who was at once uneducated and pretentious provided the gaiety of three successive Parliaments by a ludicrous combination of purism and pedantry with incorrigible ignorance. He condemned a "school reader" prepared under the supervision of the Minister for Education, on the ground that it contained "coarse expressions"—"quite unfit for the ears of boys, to say nothing of girls!" Challenged to site an instance, he quoted the sentence "the sailor ran amuck", believing apparently that the expressive Malay derivative contained an inelegant allusion to a midden. It may have been from a patriotic desire to attribute Scotch nationality to as many as possible of the "worthies of history and fiction that he referred to a Greek philosopher as Archie Medes, and in a laboured quotation from Pope, called Hector's wife "Andrew Mackie. During a debate on a Road Board Bill, a waggish member wickedly told him, in reply to his query, that "ending in a "cul de sac" meant "ending in a precipice." Not long after, in the course of a financial debate, he solemnly warned the Government that "The Colony was on the brink of financial ruin, trembling. Sir, on the verge of a tremendous cul de sac." Laughter had no terrors for this intrepid soul; he had been to a feast of learning and stolen the scraps—and he wasn't going to waste them.

Foreign quotations or literary allusions, however, may be dangerous things even for the learned to play with. A minister in a former administration, who was a distinguished scholar and an enthusiastic student of Homer, was visiting a Board School on one occasion; his attention was attracted by a pretty little girl with large, brown, saucer-like eyes. He stopped before her and asked in his kindly way: "My little girl, did you ever hear of the ox-eyed Juno?" The little girl, never had. "Well, my dear, you are very like her," and, with a kindly pat on the head he passed on. The next issue of a local paper had a letter from "An Indignant Mother," —and indignant mothers have votes in this country!—complaining that the minister had insulted her daughter—before the whole school too! She had come home crying bitterly because "the gentleman said she looked like a cow."

On one occasion there was a proposal before the House to introduce chamois into the mountain districts of New Zealand. The clause was strenuously opposed by Mr. K—, a politician of Scotch decent. Had not the acclimatisation societies done enough mischief already, with their rabbits, and sparrows, their stoats and weasels? What was this "chamois" anyway? A Minister obligingly sent to the library for a copy of Mark Twains 'A Tramp Abroad' and handed it to the member with this passage marked.—The chamois is a black or brown creature no bigger than a mustard seed; you do not have to go after it, it comes after you; it arrives in vast herds, and skips and scampers all over your body, inside your clothes thus it is not shy, but extremely sociable; it is not afraid of man, but, on the contrary, it will attack him; its bite is not dangerous, but it is not pleasant; its activity has not been overstated—if you try to put your finger on it it will skip a thousand times its own length at one jump, and no eye is sharp enough to see where it lights.

Mr. K.—solemnly read the extract to the House, without even a glimmering suspicion that Mr. Samuel Clemens was not a writer upon natural history; expressed his belief that "we have quite enough of these nasty jumping things in the country;" and declared his fixed intention to vote against the Bill.

"Noxious weeds," equally with noxious insects, are responsible for one of the little incidents that relieve the tedium of Parliamentary proceedings. A member who had all a Yorkshireman's difficulty with his h's based on his own linguistic deficiency, a report which he himself doubtless thought extremely felicitous, and which the members certainly received with huge delight. He was addressing the House on Sir John Mackenzie's "Noxious Weeds Extermination Bill;" and in the course of his speech made some exceedingly "tall" statements that members received with derisive incredulity. Sentence after sentence was greeted with ironical "Ohs" from every side of the House. At last the Yorkshireman turned on his tormentor: "You may hoh! and you may hoh! and you may hoh! But you can't 'hoh' me down." And then, after an inspired pause—"I hain't no noxious weed!"

(Concluded on page 6)

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Russian Grand Council.

THE REPLY TO JAPAN.

GRAVE SITUATION IN KOREA.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg mention the holding of a Grand Council presided over by the Tsar. Several Grand Dukes with the leading Ministers were also present.

It is supposed that the reply to Japan was drafted at this meeting.

According to information from official sources at St. Petersburg the Russian reply to Japan is most conciliatory. Some of the Japanese proposals are accepted and others made the subject of extended observations and met by counter-proposals.

It is hoped in official circles that the considerable concessions made to Japan will prove acceptable and that the Emperor will be able to announce that peace is assured on Thursday which is the Russian Christmas Day.

Reuter (Tokio) says the Russian reply is still unreceived.

A hundred and fifty Japanese officers and bluejackets leave London to-morrow for Genoa for the new ships lately purchased.

Special Army and Navy Orders have been gazetted prohibiting the publication of reports concerning the movements of Japanese troops and warships.

It is reported that a Russian squadron at Vladivostock is preparing for action.

A Russian cruiser has left Port Arthur, it is believed, for Chemulpho.

Mr. Secretary Shaw has recommended in the House of Representatives at Washington that a Consulate-General be established at Mukden and a Consulate at Antung.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

The "Standard" publishes a telegram from Tokio stating that the semi-official Japanese papers now regard an open rupture with Russia as a matter of course.

Warlike preparations are in active progress at Vladivostock.

The remaining Russian warships at Bizerta have left for Suda Bay.

There was an extraordinary demand at the Cardiff Coal Exchange yesterday for tonnage for the Far East.

In addition to six large vessels previously chartered by one firm for Japan, four others were fixed on Monday.

The British Admiralty is also asking for further tonnage for Hongkong and other Eastern depots.

The Admiralty agents have paid twenty shillings per ton for a 5,000 ton vessel for Hongkong.

A Vladivostock telegram to St. Petersburg states that owing to the conflicts in Korea between the Japanese and Koreans the second Rifle Regiment of full strength has been despatched to Korea in order to protect Russian interests.

The Commander of the American Warship Vicksburg has telegraphed from Chemulpho on the 4th instant stating that the aspect of affairs at Seoul is very grave and as he feared rioting among the Korean soldiers he had sent a force of Marines overland to protect the American Legation.

EXPLOSION IN CORNWALL.

Nitro-Glycerine Disaster.

FOUR LIVES LOST.

A terrific explosion has taken place in the nitro-glycerine section of the National Explosives Works at Hayle. The force of the explosion smashed the windows of houses at Penzance, eight miles distant, and did much other damage. Four people were killed and four injured.

THE SECOND TEST MATCH.

England's Success.

In the second innings England made 103, Tyldesley scoring 62.

Australia in the second innings made 111, Trumper contributing 35 and Noble 21, unfinished.

England thus wins the second test match by 185.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Gregory, 19th Lancers, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of Musketry in the Punjab, vice Captain Bliss.

The posting of Lieutenant Reilly, unattached list, is changed from Madras to the Bombay Command.

It is decided to allow families of warrant officers on field service in the Somaliland to occupy, under certain conditions, free of rent, Government quarters when available.

Colonel G. D. N. Leake, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bombay and Nagpur Districts, proceeded to Deolali to preside over the 2nd Invaliding Board on British Troops yesterday.

Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Sarkies, I.M.S., will perform the duties of the P.M.O. during the absence of Colonel G. D. N. Leake, R.A.M.C.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Officer, Bengal Command, the following R. A. M. C. Officers will, on arrival from England, proceed to the stations stated against their names:—Major J. Donaldson, to Agra, Major R. Caldwell, to Delhi; Captain L. A. Mitchell, to Allahabad; Lieutenant C. D. Myles, to Agra; and Lieutenant J. Mckenzie, and I. Conways to Lucknow.

Rs. 2,000 to 10.

About placing the 1st three in the KING'S PLATE, run at Calcutta, January 16th. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE THIBET MISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 6.

The latest news from the Chumbi Valley is that Colonel Younghusband and his Mission are now at the foot of the Tangla Pass and only await settled weather to cross it. A large quantity of supplies has been accumulated in the Chumbi Valley so that, even if the Jeylapla Pass should now be closed by snow as it is highly probable to be the case, very shortly the Mission will be well provided with necessaries.

LORD CURZON'S PLANS.

Lady Curzon leaves for home the day after to-morrow.

Lord Curzon's plans are not yet definitely settled, and no final arrangements are likely to be made until it is seen what developments take place in the Far East, but it is understood that if his Excellency's present intentions are carried out he will leave for home early next May, Lord Ampthill officiating.

Owing to the heaviness of legislation in connection with University Reform which is to be put through this cold weather, it is possible that the Calcutta Session of the Legislative Council may be extended into April, but all depends upon the progress made during the next two months.

There is no authoritative confirmation of the rumour that his Excellency will pay a flying visit to Kashmir between the termination of the Legislative Session and his starting for home.

COLONEL YATE.

Colonel Yate, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, has three months' leave from the 7th instant. Major Ramsay, Judicial Commissioner, officiates, Major Archer acting for Major Ramsay.

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Mercer, Assistant Inspector-General of Forests, on the 1st March, relieves Mr. Campbell who is acting Conservator at Naini Tal, vice the late Mr. Dickinson.

Mr. Fisher, Deputy Conservator, Punjab, has been appointed Conservator of Forests for the Southern Circle, Central Provinces, vice Mr. Hoghton, who is proceeding on sick leave to Europe.

THE FRONTIER MILITIA.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 6.

Another step has been taken in the direction of the completion of Lord Curson's scheme for concentrating regular troops on the Indian Side of the frontier, the Government of India having now sanctioned their withdrawal from Wana and the transfer of that out-of-the-way post to the frontier Militia.

THE DUFFERIN FUND.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson acts as President of the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund during Lady Curzon's absence in Europe.

WEDDING AT POONA.

POONA, JANUARY 6.

A fashionable wedding was solemnised at St. Mary's Church to-day when Captain O. M. L. Hampden, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, led to the altar Miss Violet Maud Edith Lucas, daughter of Colonel Lucas, Inspector-General, Supply and Transport Department. 1-30 p. m. was the hour selected. By this time the body of the church was well filled with friends and relatives. The sombre simplicity of the church was relieved by flowers and foliage. The choir stalls and the chancel were picked with plants. The floor from the choir to the main entrance was covered with red baize as well as the ground in front of the church. The bridegroom arrived with his best-man Captain Kennedy, R. A., and took up his position near the chancel. The bride arrived soon after the appointed time. The bridal coach formed quite an attractive feature with its team of six mules of iron grey colour, their four syces wearing khaki uniform of the corps with red cumberbund. Major Murray rode by the side of the carriage, The bridesmaids had assembled at the door awaiting the bride's arrival. The bride arrived supported by her father and then the bridal party moved towards the altar, the congregation singing the hymn, "The Voice that breathed o'er Eden." The string Band of the East Lancashires accompanied the singing. The bride looked charming in a white satin bodice of dress trimmed with berthe of Buckinghamshire lace, the gift of the bridegroom's mother and skirt vandyked over with frills of white chiffon and draped with a scarf of Limerick lace also the gift of the bridegroom's mother. A coronet of orange blossoms under tulle veil with a beautiful bridal bouquet, the gift of the Officers of Supply and Transport Department tied with the Corps colours completed the pretty outfit. The bride was attended by three bridesmaids—Miss Hamp den sister of the bridegroom, and the Missess Onslow and Bromfield. The bride's mother was dressed in white silk covered with cream lace bodice trimmed with gold sequined lace black togue. The Rev. Mr. Haslope, acting Chaplain performed the ceremony, at the conclusion of which the Lancashire Band played the "Wedding March" and the couple then entered the vestry to sign the register. The guests then drove to No. 2 Queen's Gardens, the residence of the bride's parents, where a reception was held later on. The couple left for a honeymoon trip The presents were numerous, costly and handsome, including a beautiful silver tea-set in a mahogany case the present of the officers of the Supply and Transport, Bombay Command, and a handsome salver from the non-commissioned officers and men of the Mule Corps. There was a present from the high priest of the Parsees also.

INTERESTING particulars were given before the Academy of Sciences in Paris upon the rays given off by the human body, which are visibly reflected under certain conditions. Their luminosity is proportionate to the muscular labour developed and the nervous activity displayed. When the latter is considerable the working of the nerves of the body can be distinctly followed through the skin.

THE MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

WAITING FOR THE ATTACK.

ANDHERI, JANUARY 6.

HOSTILITIES are now actively in progress in the Island of Salsette and the opposing columns are both on the alert, the "white" force awaiting the attack upon their main position which is situated in the neighbourhood of Marole. The whole country-side bristles with armed men and the accoutrements of warfare. From the railway to Marole along the highway yesterday one could not turn without coming across the khaki-clad outposts of the two forces. The attacking column bivouacked yesterday near Andheri in a sheltered locality well out of sight of the reconnoitring parties of the "white" force. All day was spent in spying out the land and locating the enemy. For the purposes of the scheme mentioned yesterday the Tulsi water main will be ignored, but the duty of defending the Vehar viaduct will be no light task for the 200 men of the Cheshires to whom it has been allotted. The defending force have spread outposts over the whole of the more pregnable points of the water main, and were engaged yesterday in watching very closely the movements of the enemy. About four o'clock in the afternoon Col. Light, who is in command of the khaki column, sent out a reconnoitring party with a view to discovering the position of the enemy. After half an hour's hard marching, the first pickets of the white column were encountered, and an opportunity presented itself of a lively skirmish. However, as to have opened fire would probably have disclosed too much of the enemy's plan, the party sent back the news of the success of their expedition and were still awaiting orders when the sun went down. Both parties halted within a quarter of a mile of each other, the cactus topped bunds affording capital cover. As matters stand at present it seems very likely that the first engagement will take place almost immediately in the vicinity of Marole. The attacking party appears to have the advantage of the position. The attack if made at all from this point will come from the summit of a hill which commands a view of the road for half a mile, and it is in close proximity to the viaduct. This evening cyclist despatch bearers were speeding continually between the outposts and the base, and there is but little doubt that a collision of arms will occur either to-night or to-morrow morning. The men of both forces appear to be taking a deep interest in the progress of the operations, and notwithstanding the rather fatiguing marches which they have made in the last two days, there have been no serious cases of sickness. For the last two days both officers and men have been almost completely cut off from the world, news being difficut to obtain whilst the two columns are so uncertain as to the location of their daily bivouac.

STORY OF A WHISKY BOTTLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case, in which Arbeshir Pestonji, a Parsee, was charged with selling a bottle of P. and O. Whisky at the Victoria Terminus, on 27th November last without a license from the Collector of Abkari, Bombay. Mr. Smatham of Messrs. Smatham, Byrne and Noble, solicitors with Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Smatham said if his Worship was going to convict the accused, he would ask him to pass a sentence so as to enable the accused to appeal to the High Court.

The magistrate, in delivering judgment, said:—The accused who is keeper of a stall at the Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Ry., is charged with having on the 27th November last, sold a bottle of whisky without a license, and, therefore, in contravention of the provisions of the Abkari Act. The accused's stall is for the sale of tea, soda-water, or what the witnesses have called "sweet drinks, fruit, and various other articles. On the day in question the accused sold certain articles to a pseudo-passenger named Fabris. The prosecution alleges that these articles included a bottle of P. and O. Whisky. The defence denies the sale of any whisky and states that what is charged by the prosecution as whisky in the bill was in fact a dozen bottles of sweet drinks. It is not denied that a bottle of whisky was found in the carriage, but it is contended that the presence of the whisky was the result of a plot between Fabris, Chief Constable Menahan of the Railway Police, and Mr. MacLaughlin, an Abkari Inspector. The real question in this case is whether the evidence given by these witnesses, is or is not true. If it is true, the charge against the accused is proved; if it is untrue he must be acquitted. There is no doubt whatever that a bottle of whisky was found in the carriage; the only question is how did it get there? Was it sold to Fabris by the accused, or was it introduced into the carriage by Fabris? It is said by the prosecution that the whisky was carried to the carriage with the other articles in a wooden box, and this box is made by the defence the crux of the case, for some of the witnesses for the prosecution say that the box was taken away before the carriage was searched while the defence claims that the box was found in the carriage when it was searched and, therefore, it could not have been taken away. I must say that the evidence of William Williams, a guard on the line, and Alwin Cules also a guard, who was Acting Platform Inspector on the night in question, and who were called as members of a "punch" to witness the search of the carriage is not very satisfactory. It seems also to me that the manner in which the "punchnama" was taken was most casual—there were no writing materials on the spot, and the punchnama was made at the Chief Constable's office anything from ten to forty minutes later. Under these circumstances I feel that I can place no reliance whatever on the evidence of these witnesses, and that I must, therefore, eliminate them from the case so far as weight of evidence is concerned. Can I then accept the evidence of Mr. MacLaughlin, Mr. Menahan and Mr. Fabris as against the denial of the accused and the evidence of his witnesses? Mr. MacLaughlin is said to be directly interested in obtaining a conviction in furtherance of his prospects; Mr. Menahan is said to be evilly disposed towards the accused, and Mr. Fabris is said to be a mere tool in the hands of the other two, who has no respectable position and is entitled to no credibility. As regards the evidence for the defence that of the accused's servant, who is perhaps the most important of these, and that of the two ticket inspectors is not believable. If, as the servant Ismail says, he took twelve bottles of sweet drinks to the carriage, what became of those twelve bottles? Ismail says he left them in the lavatory, but they were not produced on the search, and it is absolutely impossible to believe that when accused was taxed with selling a bottle of whisky, which Fabris said was represented on the bill by two dots, and charged Rs. 4-8, he would not have then and there explained that these two dots stood for a dozen bottle of lemonade and raspberry-ade, and would not have had them produced. He did nothing of the sort. He never suggested that he had then sold to Fabris a dozen other bottles and he gave no indication at the time of what those two dots stood for. So far as the allegation of a conspiracy between Mr. MacLaughlin, Mr. Menahan and Mr. Fabris is concerned, there is absolutely nothing to support it. I see no reason to suppose that Mr. MacLaughlin would get up a totally false case against the accused, nor that Mr. Menahan and Mr. Fabris would support him in doing so. The allegation that Mr. Menahan had a grudge against the accused is, so far as the evidence goes, quite unsupported, and there is equally no evidence to support the allegations made against Mr. Fabris. I believe the evidence of these witnesses and I convict the accused. The defence has in my opinion, been got up by the accused and I fine him Rs. 250.

ATTENTION is called by the American Consul at Newchwang to the possibilities of a large trade being done in China in rope, of which great quantities made in the country, and of very indifferent quality, are used by the sea going and river junks.

THE "African World" makes the important announcement that the first blast furnace for the production of African pig iron will be blown in February. Immense iron ore deposits in the neighbourhood of Pretoria have been secured by a local syndicate together with an adjacent colliery in full work. The ore is of the hematite and magnetic varieties, and assays out at from 58 to 63 per cent. of metallic iron. Rolling mills for the production of rails, merchant bars, and black sheets for galvanising are to be laid down at once together with a complete modern steel plant. The freight charges from England on manufactured iron, averaging £5 or £6 a ton, will operate as a "natural production" to the industry.

INSPECTION OF THE HARBOUR.

PORT TRUSTEES' ANNUAL CRUISE.

THE Port Trustees of Bombay made the annual inspection of the harbour and lighthouses yesterday and the cruise proved a very enjoyable one. The Port Trust offices were prettily decorated with flags in honour of the event. His Excellency Lord Lamington and Rear Admiral Atkinson Willes, Naval Commander-in-Chief, East India Squadron, were among the guests, for whose convenience and comfort every arrangement had been made by the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Chairman, and Mr. H. E. Hart, the energetic Secretary of the Trust. The Trustees and their guests left Ballard Pier at 12-30 p. m. punctually, and proceeded in tenders up the harbour along the foreshore past the site of the New Docks, Mody Bunder, Carnac Bunder, Victoria Dock, Prince's Dock, Malet Bunder, Frere Bunder, Clerk Bunder, the British India Steam Navigation Company's Dock, Mazagon Bunder, the P. and O. Company's Dock, Kassara Basin Kerosine Wharf to the site of the New Reclamation for the accommodation of the firewood and other trades, to be displaced at Mody Bay by the New Dock.

Among those who had accepted the invitations were His Excellency Lord Lamington, and H. E. Rear Admiral G. S. Atkinson Willes, Naval Commander-in-Chief, East India Squadron. Trustees—the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, C. I. E., Chairman, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Captain W. S. Goodridge, Messrs. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, E. Gray, W. Greaves, G. A. Anderson, J. Stiven, H. E. E. Procter and Currimbhoy Ebrahim. Trustees' officers—Messrs. H. E. Hart, J. Tyers, Commander St. L. Warden, R. W. W. Gordon, Messrs. P. G. Messent, A. C. W. Fosberg, J. Hand, N. A. Fellows, Dr. S. A. Powell, Dr. Shivdas Parmanandas, Messrs. F. S. Piper, and J. R. Dean.

Among the guests were Mr. A. Abercrombie, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, Mr. J. Adam, Lieut.-Colonel R. Baker, Messrs. J. Begbie, W. M. Bell J. Bendien, F. W. Bickel, J. Black, H. Blaschek, W. H. Brady, Paterson Brown, G. W. Bryant, P. de Buro, J. C. E. Branson, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Messrs. C. H. S. Boggs, F. W. Chanter, P. W. Cresswell, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, Messrs. W. H. Cavendish, C. Crommelin, Captain H. S. Coddan, Lieut.-Colonel J. Crimmin, Messrs. R. C. H. Davison, Sassoon J. David, G. C. W. Dunn, Lieut-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Captain F. H. Alderton, Messrs. E. H. Elseworthy, N. S. Glazebrook, F. F. Gordon, J. Fairclough, W. T. Fee, the Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, C. S. L., Lieut. F. G. Fisher, Mon. M. Gerard, Signor F. Gorio, Messrs. A. J. L. Grieves, J. Hall, D. Graham, A. H. Hammond, W. F. Hamilton, Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Messrs. R. H. Hopkins, E. Hopman, C. H. Hyme, J. W. Hepworth, Captain L. H. A. Hood, Messrs. A. Hoare, L. B. Ker, E. A. Kenyon, F. Massumoto, W. Lang, A. Leslie, R. W. Mant, James Macdonald, J. Metaxa, J. S. Milne, A. Mitchell R. G. Monteath, the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. J. Murdoch, Captain J. B. Macfadyan, Mr. G. H. McCausland, the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Messrs. G. D. Marston, W. A. Oram, F. N. Paton, Captain Pelham Lieutenant-Colonel Porter, Captain W Potts, Messrs. Geo. O. Pinston, F. A. Reidie, R. R. Ross, F. G. Remington, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Messrs. J. Sanders-Slater, J. Sassoon, R. Scarpa, F. W. Shaw, W. N. Shilstone, A. Strander, F. D Stranack, J. H. Symington, the Venerable Archdeacon Scott, Mr. S. E. Sassoon, R Tilemann, Captain C. H. S. Tocque, Dr. J. R Turner, R. Von Vestaneck Chavelior, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs J Walsh, R. Watson, H. Wenden, W. H. White A. I., Whittee, H. W. Williams, Viscount de Wrem, Mr. V. H. T. Weekes.

Messrs. B. H. J. Rustomjee, Bomanjee Dhunjeebhoy Byramji Nowrojee Gamadia, Cowasji Dadabhoy, D. H. J. Rustomjee Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Messrs. Furdoonjee Cooverjee Taraporwalla, Cursetjee N. Wadia, Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, J. N. Tata, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Jehangir B, Murzban, Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Jehangir Nowrojee Gamadia, Pallonjee B. Desai, P. N. Wadia, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. Perozsha Merwanjee Dalal.

Mr. A. Hussin, the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyebjee Messrs. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Fazulbhoy, Currimbhoy, Goolam Hussin Currimbhoy, T. Hoosein Joosab, the Hon. Mrs. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Messrs. Mirza Mohamad Shirazi, and Nooroodin Ebrahim Nooroodin.

Messrs. Bhugwandas Narotumdas, Chabildas Lullobhoy, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Chaturbhuj Bhaichandbhoy, Chaturbhuj Shivjees, the Hon. Mr D. A. Khare, Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Messrs. Jethabhai Valjee, Jugmohandas Vanjravandas, Kalidas Mulchand, Kalliandas Keshavdas Rao Bahadur Carrumsey Damjee, Messrs. Lukhumsey Napoo, Lukhmidas B. Raojee, Lukhmidas Morarjee, Laloobhai Samaldas, Manekbai Atmaram, Manordas Tribhowandas, Motilal Kanjee, Manmohandas Ramjee, Naranji Permanand, Narandas Purshotumdas, Narotum Morarjee Goculdas, Premjee Goculdas, Purbhoodas Bhugwandas, Purbhoodas Jivandas, Purshotum Kanjee, Purshottamrai Sanderjee Lalla, Runchordas Thackersey, Raojee Naranjee, Raoji Vinayek J, Sunkersett, Runchordas Tribhowandas, Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana, Toolsidas Keshavdas, Tribhowasdas Mungaldas, Virchand Dipchand, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Messrs. Vallabhdas Chaturbhuj, and Vanjravandas Ramji.

NEW WORKS OF THE TRUST.

Among the principal new works of the Trust now in progress may be mentioned a new twin-screw ladder dredger and barges estimated to cost Rs. 10,93,500. The dredger is to be capable of dredging 1,000 tons an hour to a depth of 44 feet. There are to be two twin-screw hopper barges each of 1,000 tons capacity. The vessels are now being built by Messrs. Simons & Co., Renfrew, and are to be ready in August, 1904. Another work is the extension of the Ballard Pier to meet the line of the proposed dock mole, and reclamation south of the new dock, estimated to cost Rs. 10,74,000. The extension of the Pier will form a wharf 1,632 feet in length, at which small vessels drawing up to 17 feet can be accommodated. The reclamation, which is to be effected with material excavated from the new docks, extends from the jetty now occupied by the Shell Company's Bulk Oil installation up to the line of the Ballard Pier. It measures 33·17 acres in area, and will afford extensives-pace for storage of goods, &c., as well as room for the Baggage Sheds, Custom House, Waiting Rooms and Railway Station in connection with the proposed berth at the Dock Mole for mail steamers. The plans have been approved by Government, and the work will be begun immediately.

The new reclamation at Mazagon is estimated to cost Rs. 8,77, 00. Two jetties are to be constructed by reclaiming part of the foreshore at Mazagon to accommodate the firewood, coal, and Porebunder stone trades now at Mody Bay which will be displaced by the new dock. The main jetty is 1,725 feet in length and 500 feet in width. Together they will afford 5,895 lineal feet of wharf with depth of water ranging from 8 to 13½ feet as against 9½ feet at the present Mody Bay wharves. The area to be reclaimed for goods storage aggregates 2,58 acres and provides amply for the accommodation of the trades referred to The work was begun in October last and is in progress.

The Port Trust Railway is estimated to cost, acquisition of land, Rs. 5,71,0 0, and materials for sidings, Rs. 1,63,000. In anticipation of the construction by the G. I. P. Railway of the proposed Harbour Branch Railway extending from Coola to the proposed Goods Depot at Mazagon the Trustees are acquiring the land in Mazagon for the extension of the branch from the Goods Depot to the Docks; and in connection therewith have applied for sanction to purchase materials for laying part of the main line in the form of sidings extending from Wadi Bunder to the Frere Land Estate. These sidings will, pending the construction of the Harbour Branch, be available for kerosine oil in cases and other goods stored at Mazagon, Tank Bunder, &c., on areas not at present possessing any railway connections.

Among the improvements at the existing Docks are included a new hydraulic power station, estimated cost Rs. 4,03,000; extension of railway sidings, Rs. 1,16,400; extension of Prince's Dock enclosure, and additional shed accommodation, Rs. 1,62,500; paving wharves, Rs. 31,000; and adapting area north of the Prince's Dock for Manganese ore and other rail-borne export cargo, Rs. 23,000. Owing to the great increase in the work the present pumping power has to be worked at full pressure and there is no reserve.

(Concluded on page 3.)

THE CHARGE AGAINST A TRAVELLER.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Alfred William Torkington, lately a representative of Messrs. George Angus and Company, of London, travelling in the East, was charged with extortion, perjury, cheating and making a false complaint at the instance of Hormasji Mancekji Mehta a mill store supplier and dealer in rubber goods in Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. D. D. Davar, Barrister-at-law instructed by Mr. Bilhimoria of Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Colah, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Rustumji P. Barucha of Messrs. Jamsetji and Rustomji, Solicitor appeared for the defence.

Mr. Framji Dorabji, of Messrs. Payne and Company, solicitors, examined by Mr. Talyarkhan said his partner Mr. Dinshaw exclusively attended to the affairs of Messrs. George Angus and Company when an information had been filed on their behalf against Mehta. Witness came to know of the case only when Omrigar came to him sometime after the complaint was filed against Mehta. At that time Omrigar gave witness some explanation of the conduct of Mehta in that case and requested him (witness) to intercede on his behalf in that matter and bring about an arrangement with his client. Omrigar told witness he had offered a certain amount to the agent of his (witness's) clients, namely Torkington, as compensation for the damages sustained by Messrs. George Angus and Company. Omrigar also told him that the amount offered was equal to the profits made by Mehta in the business. Witness informed Omrigar he could do nothing for him with the agent and advised him to engage some solicitor on behalf of Mehta. Omrigar would not leave his office and persisted that he (witness) should ask Mr. Dinshaw at least to intercede in the matter. Omrigar also told him that some of his relations were jealous of Mehta and they were putting up Torkington. Witness called Mr. Dinshaw and asked him to see that Mehta was not unnecessarily persecuted at the instigation of Omrigar's relations. After this Omrigar and Mr. Dinshaw went to Mr. Dinshaw's office. Some days after this Omrigar called on witness again and told him that Torkington wanted Mehta to pay Rs. 5,000 as damages and to give a written apology, which he wanted to publish. Omrigar importuned witness to try and do away with the written apology. As to damages Omrigar said Rs. 5,000 was more than the profits Mehta had made, still he would pay the amount. Upon this witness again saw Mr. Dinshaw. After some conversation with him he informed Omrigar that giving of an apology was indispensable with the interests of his clients, and Torkington would not consent to do without it, and they as his solicitors could not advise him to dispense with. However, he informed Omrigar, Mr. Dinshaw would try and get the amount reduced. Witness remembered of another interview with Omrigar after the complaint was withdrawn when he thanked witness for the part he and Mr. Dinshaw had played in the matter. Omrigar also told witness at this interview that but for the fact of Mehta having used the words Angus and Company in the receipt, he would not have asked Mehta to give the apology. However, that humiliation would be a sufficient lesson to the young man. As for the damages Omrigar said he knew that his relation would have been launched in a High Court Suit and that he would have had to pay damages to Messrs. George Angus & Company for passing off other goods as Angus goods. Omrigar told him all this in a friendly way. Witness remembered having told Omrigar it was after all best for him to have entered into that arrangement. Witness never spoke to Omrigar in a manner to frighten him to settle the matter; on the contrary he wanted to get rid of him and was very reluctant to interfere.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, the witness said not one of the interviews was entered in his diary. They were all friendly interviews and all that he had stated was what he recollected. There might be some difference in the exact words or details in what he had stated. Witness thought the result of that prosecution was on the whole very good for Angus and Company. He did not think Torkington had any personal interest in the matter. Even now the witness did not know the merits of the case or its detail. He did not know that Torkington had a holiday trip to Egypt with Mehta's money.

Mr. Davar: Did your firm make a good thing out of the prosecution?

Witness: Our firm got their costs.

Mr Davar: Were the costs untaxed?

Witness: They were not taxed.

Continuing the witness said he wanted to oblige Omrigar in a fair way. The thanksgiving interview was not the result of a call from him. Witness did not know of any call from his firm about this interview. He did not know if his firm pressed for the payment of costs before withdrawal. He did not remember if Omrigar wrote a letter to his firm in connection with the payment of his costs. Witness did not remember if he suggested to Mr. Dinshaw that he should send for Omrigar with respect to the question of costs. He also did not remember Mr Dinshaw sending him a letter from Omrigar with a pencil note made by Mr. Dinshaw on that letter. Witness was shown a letter dated 13th January 1903 from Omrigar to Mr Dinshaw. Witness said it contained a note made by Mr Dinshaw addressed to witness, and also a writing in pencil in witness' own handwriting. Witness could not remember the memorandum in the letter as he must have been made by him while extremely busy. He swore there was no interview between him and Omrigar when Torkington was present. He saw Torkington for the first time when the latter was about to leave for Egypt. At one of the interviews Omrigar did suggest to witness that a trap was laid to obtain Mehta's signature to the words Angus and Company in the bill. What Omrigar complained to him about Mehta was his folly or mistake. Witness had instructed Mr. Khanas to mention all the facts before the Magistrate before he applied for permission to withdraw the case against Mehta. While witness was travelling in Europe he happened to read in papers an account of Omrigar's evidence in this case upon which he sent a telegram to Mr. Dinshaw stating that Omrigar's evidence was misleading, and that Mr. Dinshaw should see Mr. Colah or Mr. Davar about it.

Re-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan the witness said what he gathered from Omrigar's conversation was that some one went to Mehta pretending to require Angus Company's goods when they were really not required in order to catch him.

Mr. Hormasjee Jamshedji Mistri, Manager of Messrs. Walter Nutter and Co. in Bombay examined by Mr. Talyarkhan said his firm were commission agents and merchants. His firm got out in India rubber for dealers in large quantities. He came to know Torkington about 1899. Before he came to know Torkington he had business connections with Angus and Co for over twenty years. Torkington came to see witness as a commercial traveller from Messrs George Angus and Co. About that time Torkington showed him samples of rubber. He gave orders to Messrs George Angus and Company for rubber on behalf of local dealers through his London Office. On the rubber witness had seen besides the words British Admiralty Quality the impression of the "Invincible." Since the introduction of the words British Admiralty Quality by Angus and Co. the dealers had been asking for the rubber bearing that mark. Whenever the dealers asked for British Admiralty Quality rubber witness gathered that they wanted Messrs George Angus and Company's goods. These orders had always been executed by Messrs. George Angus and Company. The dealers when giving orders always mentioned two names British Admiralty Quality and George Angus and Company.

Further hearing was adjourned.

THE REMOVAL OF REFUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With a view to improve the system of removing the City refuse I have the honor to inform you that I have drawn up the accompanying notice inviting the attention of the public to the several sections of the Municipal Act relating to the subject. Copies of the notice in English, Marathi and Gujrathi will be posted in conspicuous places throughout the City, but I shall be glad if in the meantime you will give publicity to it in your paper.—Yours, &c.,

J. A. TURNER,
Public Health Department, Jan. 5.

NOTICE.

The attention of occupiers of houses and premises is drawn to Sections 372 (E) and 373 of the Municipal Act, which provides (1) that no person shall throw or place any dust, ashes, refuse or rubbish or any excrementitious or polluted matter on any street or in any place not provided or appointed for this purpose under Section 317 or 318; (2) that if it shall be shown that dust, ashes, refuse or rubbish or any excrementitious or polluted matter has or have been thrown or placed on any street or place in contravention of clause (e) of the last preceding section from some building or land, it shall be presumed until the contrary is proved that the same offence has been committed by the occupier of the building or land.

Dust-bin carts are placed at the most suitable places for the deposit of refuse.

Travelling carts pass by every house between the hours of 5-30 and 8 a. m. and 1-30 and 3-30 p. m.

Any one contravening the provisions of Section 372 (e) will be prosecuted.

(Sd.) JOHN A TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SCULPTORS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL CONCERTS.

"LA SORCIERE."

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

THE International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers held their annual meeting on December 15th. In the unavoidable absence of the new President, M. Rodin, Mr. John Lavery, Vice-President, was in the chair. A letter was read from the French sculptor appreciative of the honour recently conferred on him, and assuring the Society of the deep interest he takes in its development. Mr. Lavery paid a generous tribute to the memory of Whistler, alike as man and artist. . . . He was the one artist who fought for the interests of his brother artists and for the dignity of Art. In his great fight with Ruskin he demonstrated that painting and writing are separate and independent arts, and time has proved how right Whistler was. In his "Ten o'clock" he has written the Gospel of Art. . . . It is difficult to realise the great value of this work, which is the only competent expression of Art in existing literature. . . In all my dealings with him, both as President and friend, I always found him full of the kindliest thoughtfulness. These are some excerpts from his speech. Two following artists were elected to serve on the Hanging and Selecting Committee for the coming show: Messrs. George Henry, Joseph Pennell, Bertram Priestman, E. A. Walton, H. Wilson, W. Strang, Derwent Wood, and C. H. Shannon.

On Monday night at the St. James's Hall, Miss Marie Hall appeared, in conjunction with Professor Johann Kruse, as the chief attraction of the above concerts. The audience was fairly numerous, and the programme opened with Spohr's Adagio and Presto from the Duet in D minor for two violins without accompaniment. We are among those who, while thoroughly acknowledging the technical value of Miss Hall's violin work, nevertheless feel that she does not always realise in sentiment that which she assuredly accomplishes in technique. Spohr, of course, was one of the great writers of violin music simply because that was the instrument which he chiefly affected; it is a pity, therefore, that his broad, if somewhat oversentimental emotion was rather thinned out by Miss Hall, and by Herr Kruse. We have a really genuine admiration for Miss Hall as a swift and sure player upon her instrument; but we dare to say that her tone is very often both thin and acid, and that she very rarely understands how to encompass a great phrase, when a strenuously broad passages is given to the instrument upon which she is playing, with fulness or ripeness of feeling. Miss Muriel Foster sang three songs by Richard Strauss and two songs by Edward Elgar very beautifully indeed. That song of Elgar's, entitled "The Shepherd's Song," is a most beautiful composition, simple yet most desirably complex, and, at the same time, most significantly single; it is really, in its way, a perfect little exercise of pure art. Miss Foster, who seems to have a peculiar attraction towards Elgar's music, as any one may know who remembers her interpretation of the part of the Angel in "The Dream of Gerontius," once more showed how deeply she felt that which is best in music when handled by one who not only realises the height and depth of melody, but also recognises the height and depth of harmony. The concert concluded with compositions by Mendelssohn, Chopin, and Paganini. Mr. Donald Francis Tovey was responsible for the playing of certain works by Chopin. Mr. Tovey is extremely clever; but we cannot help wondering at times whether it would not be wise for him to confine his energies to one particular and definite mode of artistic expression.

"La Sorciere" is Zoraya, and Zoraya is Sarah Bernhardt. She is young Moorish woman, a daughter of a doctor, and herself learned in the healing arts. She loves and is loved by a Spanish captain, Don Enrique de Palacios. The scene is Toledo, and the time the morrow of the Spanish defeat of the Moors. The Inquisition is in full blast. It is forbidden for Christian Spaniard and infidel Moor to hold intercourse. Nevertheless, Don Enrique and Zoraya, oblivious of the consequences, swear eternal union. But Don Enrique forgets a previous engagement to Juana, the daughter of the governor. The day comes when he can postpone his marriage no longer. He goes to the church, but Zoraya substitutes herself for the bride, which she is able to do by putting Juana into a sleep, and by donning the thick veil. The deception is discovered and Zoraya is accused of sorcery, though she had merely used her knowledge that Juana was a somnambulist. To save her lover, who has killed the officer of the Inquisition sent to take her, Zoraya confesses that she has used witchcraft. She is condemned to death—to be burnt alive. The sentence is not carried out, because Zoraya uses her arts to awaken Juana, and is thus reprieved. But the crowd, seated of their prey, mounce, the pair of lovers.

the work of the great German master? Mr. Tovey must, we think, definitely become retrogressive in his point of view; he is not, to our thinking, original enough for his ambition; and, therefore, his attempts should be confined to the lines taken by Richard Strauss, no less than to those which Richard Wagner showed to be possible. They conquer not so much by the invention of new forms or of new technique as by the combination of a great original thought with a few novel (even possibly audacious) sentiments in regard to rule, in combination with all the great traditions which have been built up in the past. Mr. Donald Tovey is not, to our mind, an artist of this kind appealing to modernity.

By kind permission of his Excellency the American Ambassador, the Society of American Women in London entertained a very fashionable audience at Carlton House-terrace, the chief item of which was a lecture by Mr. George Henschel, entitled "Personal Recollections of Johannes Brahms." Mr. Henschel was very full of his subject, and he gave us to understand that his intimacy with Brahms was of a most exceptional kind. He also explained, in a quite new and exceptional way, the point of view towards art which Brahms always took, and which very often has made certain of his critics rather hostile to his general methods and to some of his work. Brahms, for example, could not endure Wagner; and, according to Mr. Henschel, he so far lapsed, from good taste as to say, when the first member of the Bayreuth orchestra died. "There goes the first corpse." In that you have, oddly enough, Brahms exactly as many people have summed him up—those people, we mean, who admiring the great synthetic value of his music have determinedly emphasised the fact that he did not in many respects realize the beauty and the sentiment of that music which should walk, hand in hand, up and down all the spaces of the world, with the man who looks to music for a large element of enjoyment in his life. Mr. Henschel recorded the fact that Brahms once said to him that a thing need not be beautiful, but it must be prefect. Therein, indeed, you realise Brahms perfection of style, perfection of manner, perfection of orchestration—all these things were part and parcel of his life-work. Who then shall attack a critic who maintains that, although these things are very necessary, still does not care for the public utterance of Brahms when he attacks his art from this very specialised own point of view? Mr. Henschel's reminiscences of Brahms were, as he delivered them, entirely engrossing. It is true that very often the question of food and drink seemed to be the central point of the jests which aroused the laughter of Mr. Henschel's audience. Mr. Henschel naturally lay great stress upon his personal friendship with the German musician; he described with no little eloquence how he visited various public places in company with Brahms, and how they enjoyed the everyday fashions of the various places in which they lived together. Mr. Henschel, in his defence of Brahms, dwelt somewhat excessively (as it seemed to us) upon the value of the Songs. We do not agree here with Mr. Henschel; but that is neither here nor there. The fact remains that, from a pictorial point of view, he showed us Brahms on his travels, in his more or less irresponsible moments, in his "hammock days," and in such moments of exuberance towards life, that he nearly changed our feeling towards the general attitude of Brahms, so far as our judgement of his perpetual gravity in connection with every day life is concerned.

The Queen's Hall, the Haonel Society, whose patrons are the King and her Majesty Queen Alexandra have given an invitation concert, at which Wolfrum's "Weihnachtsmysterium" (Christmas Mystery) was performed by the Handel Society, which was assisted—we quote from the programme—by the members of the New Philharmonic Society of Richmond. We have before now spoken of this work, obviously an attempt to return upon the ideals of Bach, who was undoubtedly the greatest master among the great musicians who attempted the realization in music of the mysteries with which every Christian religion is identified. At the same time, it is impossible to praise this music, which is so often sentimental and so often utterly loose in thought; religious of course it is, but the composer proves himself to be a most notable example of an artist who inspired by religion, makes scarcely any effect from a human point of view. Mr. J.S. Liddle conducted the performance with much spirit and intelligence; at times, however, he was inclined—if the phrase may be allowed—to hurry after the effects which his own orchestra had produced. Mr. Gervase Elwes, in the part of the Evangelist and Narrator, sang with earnestness and with a reverential and emotional feeling, which were exactly suited to the musical ideal of the composer. It is impossible not to say that very often Herr Wolfrum's effects are those of the common conventional idea of Christmas. By such a verdict we do not mean to complain in the less of his point of view; but we do rather object to a certain primitive frivolity which expresses neither the beauty of Christmas tide nor the tragedy which was involved in the evolution of the manger of Bethlehem. Miss Gleeson White, Miss Georgine Depuis, Mr. William Fell Mr. J. E., Talbot, and Mr. Francis Harford were the soloists of this performance. Nevertheless, we may ask why the Handel Society does not produce works by Handle rather than a work by Herr Philip Wolfrum?

ESPERANTO.

The auxiliary international language known as Esperanto has made considerable strides both here and abroad. You may send a message in it by telegraph, and your typewriters can have the Esperanto accents on their keyboards. Many of the secondary schools abroad have classes in it as part of the curriculum. It has even made its appearance in the columns of the "Medical Practitioner," and the Medical Council, those sturdy supporters of a classical education, do not think such conduct "infamous and unprofessional." For one reason alone Esperanto would seem to be recommended as a general medium of communication. It has no irregularities. The verbs have six forms. The 900 root words can, with the aid of the fifty suffixes, do the work of 45,000. Mr. E. A. Lawrance, in the columns of the "Educational Times," describes two-thirds of the vocabulary as formed from Latin roots, so that a knowledge of that tongue will be no handicap in the acquisition of what it is hoped will be the commercial language of the future. There is a uniform termination of o for nouns, a for adjectives, e for adverbs. Cases there are none. Difficulties as to the pronunciation are removed by the ever-to-be-blessed phonograph. One is naturally inclined to be somewhat sceptical after the varied fortunes of Volapuk and its successors. But Esperanto has a distinct advantage over other rivals. It is characterised by extreme simplicity, and may be learned with almost incredible facility. In France it was taken up at the outset by several eminent mathematicians who saw in it a means of communication with their scientific brethren throughout the world. It would seem that this means of communication has proved practicable for thousands use it on the Continent. We think that we cannot do better than add that the hon. secretary of the London Esperanto Club is Mr. H. Bolingbroke, Maple 41, Outer Temple. We understand from Mr. Lawrance's letter that lessons are obtainable in various parts of London.

THE LE MESURIER LIBEL ACTION.

In an action brought by Mr. Cecil John Reginald Le Mesurier, and a barrister, the defendants were Mr. John Ferguson and Mr. Donald W. Ferguson, the printers and publishers of the "Ceylon Observer."

The action was for alleged libel published in the defendants' paper, in which plaintiff was accused of having while in the Civil Service in Ceylon utilised his official position for the purpose of acquiring land from the natives. Plaintiff had sued for a divorce from his wife, and obtained one but the Privy Council overruled it. Litigation went on between himself and his wife till 1895 when the plaintiff embraced the Mohammedan faith, and married under the Mohammedan law. Five months later he was summarily dismissed. The case of Mr. Le Mesurier, who appeared personally, was that he had interested himself in the cause of the natives, and that in all he had done he was actuated by honest motives. Defendants pleaded dissatisfaction.

Plaintiff was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Lush as to the details of his connexion with the Ceylon Service.

Plaintiff said that one of the advantages of being a Mohammedan was that a man could marry four wives. (Laughter.)

His Lordship: I do not at all see that that is an advantage. (Laughter.)

A CALENDAR OF CLOTHES.

"My brothers and sisters," said a certain inspired curate on a hot morning in June (not last year) "have you ever thought what you and I should be doing now if the blessings of Christianity had never been introduced into this country?"

The congregation stirred curiously upon its pew-cushion. It waited, breathless. Why will preachers persist in asking questions from the pulpit, when they know perfectly well that nobody may answer them?

"We should be running about," continued the curate with impressive deliberation, "we—should—be—running—about. . . clothed in nothing but blue paint."

How the curate's brothers felt we do not know but upon one at least of his sisters his words produced an impression exactly contrary to that he had intended. To exchange a neat, tight fitting suit of paint of any colour for the multitudinous woes of common clothes, could be hardly described as a blessing by the most fervent convert. A wholesome discipline, perhaps; even, to use for once legitimately that fond expression of the flabbiest unfaith, a "necessary evil"; but no way a blessing surely.

And yet, perhaps, the curate was justified of his view. Apart from any question of dubious blessings one wonders what the climate of these islands can have been in the days when woad was the only wear. Just as one wonders respectfully what can have been the temperature of the Garden of Eden because it always seems a little curious that our first parents should have been quite comfortable in nothing at first, and then rushing to the other extreme have adopted dresses of skins; there is nothing warmer. Unless, indeed (and it is a pleasing and patriotic thought) the climate of Eden was singularly like that of our own country in the twentieth century.

A calendar of dress for the present year is indeed a simple matter; it only remains to divide the seasons into those days when it rained and those (a miserable remnant hardly worth consideration) when it didn't. And there follow, naturally, reflections upon macintoshes and umbrellas. Has the female macintosh been laughed out of existence for town use? It looks very like it judging by the small number of these useful if uncomely garments that one saw during the rainy season—the only "season" the poor shopkeeper will tell you that he has known this year. Day after day his pretty, tempting wares lay unregarded on the counter, night after night they were laid away in their fathomless drawers, for nobody wanted them.

And the umbrellas. In spite of the rain and ceaseless drippings from weeping blinds on passing wayfarers, umbrellas have not gone up in price. The sellers of umbrellas have suffered in the same way as the sellers of lace and chiffons, but for a precisely opposite reason. The profits upon umbrellas resemble in a measure the profits upon mustard; they are produced not by the using but by the losing of the article sold. An umbrella, given tolerably kind treatment, is a lasting machine. But lose it (and you may lose it the very day after you have bought it), and the man who sold it to you gets his chance. Now umbrellas are not lost in wet weather with half the ease and rapidity with which they are mislaid on fine days. There must be something seriously wrong with anyone who can lose his umbrella when he is carrying it open above his head. And that has been the chronic attitude of umbrellas all this year.

Our walking skirts must now be as short in Bond-street as in Little Barsland (our native village) but we have our revenge in the evening. In the evening we are more billowy than ever about the slippers. We glide, saunter, slither about in countless yards of lace and tulle and fluff and flutterings; we may be an eyesore, as squinal as of yore; we are still pouched; our sleeves still hang cowl-like in sharp points from our elbows, reminding one of an ethereal surplice in an embryonic stage; we have low necks combined with long sleeves, for which those of us possessing what are kindly called open-air arms, are duly grateful. And upon the whole, we look very well. We continue to commit the architectural error of supporting our sleeves by mere straps over our shoulders—straps so slender, so out of proportion to the weight they carry as to engender a vague anxiety in the beholder. The purposeless gap between the strap and the sleeve proper looks as if it were crying out to be vaccinated; nothing can ever make this arrangement pretty, but it continues in favour, and dies hard.

The "Guard's coat" is happily quite dead. It was never at any time a garment that won our affections. At its best it was vulgar with a meretricious smartness; at its worst, it was depraved. Even when it was good and new and obviously very dear, it looked cheap and trashy, and uncommonly common, and it had a fatal knack of grafting these qualities, probably quite unreservedly, upon its wearer. The more expensive it was the more ostentatiously vulgar it appeared. One is thankful that it is no more. R.I.P.; may it rest in pieces.

Our collars have come back. We are no longer vexed by the vision of pretty necks debased by nameless vulgarities in the public ways, and bodices beginning well down upon the collar-bones. For which things it is possible we have to thank the motor-car. Such flimsy follies as collarless necks clad in transparent traceries of insertions are impossible on a motor. Hence the return of the collar and the advent of woollen blouses, and sensible coverings for chest and throat. Hence, too, thousands of women who never have and perhaps never will go a-motoring, adopt the same sensible lines of conduct for no other reason than that their "smart" sisters do the same.

In short, in dress as in other things this winter, all the talk is of protection. Our sleeves are still, so to speak, upside-down. The part that was formerly at the wrist, is still so, but plainly into the armhole, while the full and baggy part intended to clothe the upper arm still flows on and around the wrist. But it does not flow as heretofore. We gather it into bands, pointed bands, narrow bands, bands with buttons; and we are warm. Last year it was decreed that we should be cold and uncovered and shivering; and accordingly we shivered obediently. This winter it almost seems as if we were going to be allowed to be warm. There is no more abject slave than your devout follower of the prevailing fashion.

The vivid green bow has come back. It is really too vivid for anything but a dense fog, when it strikes the eye appropriately, being the very colour of a "caution" signal. If your complexion is good and you can rid your mind of dark thoughts concerning arsenic, it is possible you may find happiness in the vivid green bow; and if nobody else does, you may cheer them up with the assurance that, in the language of the counter, the vivid green bow is "well worn."

And there is the coat and skirt; the dear familiar coat and skirt of three years back; not your miserable skimpy waistless bolero with its foolish pleats piled thickly on the ribs where nobody wanted them and admitting every gust and draught of biting wind to your vital organs; but the honest warm protecting coat, genuine as a man's and becoming every sort of figure. If it were for nothing else than the return of the coat proper, we should bring our calendar to a close in gladness and singleness of heart.

THE GREAT FINGALL CASE.

A SENTENCE OF TEN YEARS.

A plea of "guilty" was entered by Anthony Stanley Rowe, aged 33, when, before Mr. Justice Darling at the Old Bailey on Dec. 17, he was charged with fraud and forgery while secretary of the Great Fingall Consolidated Company. The total defalcations were put at over £100,000.

Mr. Muir, for the prosecution went over the well-known facts of the case. One new fact he brought out. Rowe had been convicted of embezzlement at that Court eighteen years ago, when he was only twenty years of age, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. Mr. Muir also said that while employed by Messrs. Streeter jewellers Rowe embezzled some money and absconded to Spain. He was not prosecuted.

Prisoner denied absconding, though he had been to Spain.

Mr. Charles Mathews, for the defence, pointed out that the Company had not lost anything by Rowe's act.

In summing-up, the judge said that but for the exceptional standard of honour of Mr. Moreing, of Bewick Morsing, and Co., prisoner's crime would have inflicted grievous loss upon people. He sentenced him to ten years' penal servitude.

Upon hearing the sentence, Rowe fainted, and was carried from the dock.

REPORTING BY MACHINE.

It is a curious anomaly that from China, the most exclusive and conservative country in the world, should come the first case of reporting by a machine, always excepting the "Machine Michela" in use in the Italian Senate. On October 15 in the Mixed Courts of Shanghai, a case between a firm of merchants and a Chinaman, one Woo Tsiang Sun was reported on the Stenotyper shorthand machine. The possibility of reporting in printed type opens up a large field; and it is a reasonable presumption that this machine is simple and easy of acquirement seeing that it is unlikely that any instrument other than that contained in a book or correspondence was available in the Far East. The technicalities of expression consequent on the pleadings of Dr. Vouswark in defence of Woo Tsiang Sun's refusal to accept a shipment of Singapore tin might be expected to tax the capabilities of any reporter or reporting machine and the proverbial irritability of the Englishman in the East, and of magistrates in particular should be a guarantee of the noiselessness of the instrument in question.

HUMOURS OF ANTIPODEAN POLITICS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Such lacher sometimes put a severe strain on the courtesy of better educated members. On an occasion when the French Consul at Wellington, the Count D'Abans, had made a presentation of works of art to the House, a member in moving a motion of thanks referred to him as Count Door-bang; the seconder called him Dare Abbans. The leader of the opposition, who was in courtesy bound to speak to the motion and whose French is not of "Stratford Atte Bow," was in a quandary: he could not utter the name correctly without appearing to pass a priggish reflection on the mispronunciation of preceding speakers. His wit, however served him; and he managed to make a graceful five minutes speech, in which he referred to the Count by nearly a dozen periphrases all different and all felicitously elegant, without once mentioning his name. His over-sensitiveness, however, was quite unnecessary. Members are seldom in the least put out by laughter at their solecisms. They usually retort that they haven't had the advantage of a college education like the member who is laughing; they regret it, but are not ashamed of it; and they sometimes add, in the best of good humour, that they are prepared "to back themselves" according to their particular avocation "to hump coal," or "fell Kauri pine" or "yard cattle with the best man in the House!" And they are, not unfrequently, as good as their word.

Elections in New Zealand are not productive of much humorous incident—neither, happily, do they now give rise to much asperility or bitterness. For, both, perhaps, the presence of women is responsible. Yet the choice of a candidate seems occasionally the result of a high-handed freak rather than of deliberate judgment. At a recent election one constituency returned as its member a gentleman who is notoriously, both by practice and precept, a strong supporter of the trade"—a genial soul who takes sugar in his. Yet the same electors, on the same day, and at the same booths, carried "Prohibition" for that constituency by a large majority. An analysis of the figures shows that nearly a fourth of the electors must have voted at once for the thirsty "bon vivant" and for "no licenses." Some suggest they chose him as their member because he would serve as a "horrible example" in Parliament of the traffic they condemned; others think that the electors, believing him to be a good representative, thought to make him a still more useful member by closing the hotels in his neighbourhood. Either way it is one of life's little ironies.

At the same election another constituency returned a gentleman who made but one public appearance in the contest. He addressed a crowd on a wharf for five minutes; his remarks were understood to be personal rather than political. After his brief introduction, he declared "he wasn't in form to talk politics," but would give them a song. In a fine rich baritone voice he sang two verses of "Sons of the Sea," the crowd, good humouredly enough, joining in the chorus. Then when someone made a rude interruption hinting at the humour of the vine-leaf, the candidate, to prove his sobriety, offered to dance a horn-pipe—and did. His election expenses in the contest three years ago were officially returned as 12s. 6d.! this time they were probably nil. Yet he is an exceedingly able and immensely popular member in a country where a considerable majority of the electors in the whole contest voted for prohibition.

But it must not be supposed that there are many election in the Colony conducted in this light-hearted spirit. As a people we take a sternly practical view of politics. We pay our members of parliament £25 a month to make laws for us, and it is their business to do it. We expect them in return to devote themselves with reasonable application to the work of legislation to bring intelligent study to bear on our social and industrial needs; and to attend to the wishes of their constituents with "promptness and despatch." That is the plain commonsense view we take of what we want; and it must be said to the credit of the New Zealand House of Representatives,—we generally get it.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 7.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

441,03—Jumabhdjee and—Abdul Cadar bin Shabodin Waghmary va Tajmoodin bin Shaboodin Waghray and other—Ardashir H D and Co. and Captain and V

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

202,03—Crawford B and Co.—Johanghir Rustomje Divecha va Jeejeebhoy Ardashir Divecha—Sorabjee and J Part Heard.

Commercial Cause.

712,03—Smetham B and N—Ramkissondas Balkissondas va Ramjeedas Dayaldas and ors—

Long Causes

270,01—Ardashir H D and Co.—Hurrichand Sowdeelal va Goswami Shri Govordhunlaljee Maharaj—Manhuklal J and E For postponement

211,02—In person—Purshotum Narron va Motibai Widow and ors—

215,01—Edgelow G and W and Tyabjee D and Co—Ranchordas Vandravandas and anr The Malabar S and W Co. Ld—Sorabjee and J

360,02—Thankurdas and Co—Currimbhoy Ibrahim and ors —Sorabjee and J

637,01—Captain and V—Aminatbi Widow Masoonbhi Widow

262,03—Mulla and M—Bhawanjee Thakersey and ors Jethan Kanjee—anga and P

131,00—Thakurdas and Co—Fazulbhoy Vishram and ors vs Jonbai and ors—Little and Co. and Thakurdas and Co, and Muljee and D

121,03—Little and Co—Ibhabhjmbhai Mahomedbhai Hasumbhai Vishram and ors—Thakurdas and Co

212,01—Shamrao and M—Bilaadri Dhdaramdas Mawraj Rambhugut—Malvi Haud M

149,03—Captain and V—Devi Golam Jiwalparsad Tulsinas Nitram—M R Vakil

95,03—Crawford B and Co.—Haji Hafid Hajee Jarer Gangjee Nurput—Bicknell M and M

621,02—Manshukhl J and H—Gordhandas Radhakisson Vithaldas Ramdas M B Chothia and Ardashir H D and Co and Tyabjee D and Co.

201,03—M B Chotia—Baf Jehthai Widow Madon Dawsey and others—Chitnis and M

118,93—Shamrao and M—Shanker Bhagvan Dholsalias Dharadut Manoharam Edgelow G and W

153,02—Little and Co—Dewka bai Widow vs Amerchand Madeswjee and ors—Manshukhlal J and H and Little and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

To Speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

511,02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Bier and anr vs Cnotala Javerdas—K D Shroff

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

713,02—Khunderao S and L—Gangaram Babujeva The Municipal Commissioner and anr—Crawford B and Co, Part Heard and Smetham B and N

411,001—Craigie A and O—The Bombay Manufacturing vs S,1B Fraser and Co—Payne and Co Part heard.

391,02—Edgelow G and W—Bai Hurkore vs Kilabhai Ramdas and ors—Malvi H and M—Part heard.

For hearing on Exception to Commissioner report.

236,92—Edgelow G and W—Rangildas Mancklal vs Lukhmidas Raochordas anr—Mirza and M and Bhaishanker K and G and K D Shroff.

23,03—Balkrishna V N K Bal Dewoore vs Mahmohundas Ramji and ors—Ardashir H D and Co. and Jamsetjee and R.

561,03—Ardashir H D and Co—Mahomohundas Ramji and anr vs Bai Dewoore and anr—Balkrishna V N K

55',01—Captain and V—Ahmedkhan Mahomedali Penkar vs Abdulla bin Abdool Sahob and ors Payne and Co. and D D Homer and B Raghavaya

119,03—K B Mehta—Cawashaw Byrnshaw Mehta vs Homi N A Wadia and ors—Edgelow G and W

446,03—Malvi H and M—Bamaldhur Ramhildas vs Seekaran Samirmal—Smetham B and N

302—13773,03—Mulla and M—Lladhur Khimjee and ors vs Premjee Devram—Ardashir H D and Co.

556,03—Balshanker K and G—Rao Saheb Manojee Rajooji vs Dadira Merwanjeee Dalal—Craigie L and O

Admiralty Suit

1,02—Crawford B and Co.—The Bombay Floor Mills Co vs The Owner of S. S. Carvak—Smetham B and N

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

871,01—Edgelow G and W—Mahomedali Khan vs Mirza Mahomed bin Haji—Craigie L and O vs Hoosein and ors;

241,03—Edgelow G and W—Mahomedali Khan bin Hajee vs Mahomed Haji Abdool—Craigie L and O—Mahomed Wabeekhan vs Shirazen

468,—Jamshedji and R—Visnvanath Moreshwar Anaji vs Mirasaheb Abdulla Miya Saheb—Smetham B and N—Part Heard—and anr vs Sarafali

389,02—Edgelow G and W—Govindjee Amersey and anr vs Foolbai Widow and ors—Payne and Co—Part Heard

333,03—Balkrishna V N K—Shivshanker Gopaljee and anr vs Jehanghir Manekjee Contractor—Postponjee R and K

583,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Sakhanand Gurumukrai vs Nagurmal Jotemull and ors—Sorabjee and J—For Postponment

10,03—Payne and Co—Padamjee and others vs Bhagvanjee Nemchand and ors—Little and Co

173,03—Edgelow G and W—Thomas Witter vs The Khatao Makajee S and W Co—Craigie L and O

281,03—Mulla and M—Luxuman Govind Nirgunday vs Eliza beth T Graham—Mirza and M

491,03—Shaishanker K and G—Gopalbhai and others vs Jagjeewan Narrunjee—Ardeshir H D and Co.

492,03—Khunderao S and L—Bai Ruttonbai vs Jairam Assar —Captain and V

496,03—Chitnis and M—Naginchand Foolchand vs Chandaji Khushal and anothers—Malvi H and M

507,03—In person a pauper—Ruth Armas Wharton vs Henry Rabinson Wharton—Dawalia and P

THE LATE LORD STANLEY AS A MAHOMMEDAN.

Sheik Quiliam, of Liverpool, the head of the Mohammedan faith in England confirms the information that the late Lord Stanley of Alderley embraced that religion many years ago. Frequent communications passed between them regarding it and his lordship took no pains to hide his belief. His Mahommedan name was Abdul Rahman, or "Servant of the Merciful." At the Liverpool Mosque last night special prayers were said as a requiem for his lordship.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

At a time when the eyes of Europe are concentrated upon the much talked of Isthmus of Panama it may be interesting to know something about the stock in trade of a former enterprise. Heaped up along the canal line at various points, are quantities of machinery and supplies for its construction, once very expensive commodities and now unfortunately useless. The old Panama Company purchased these relics in the first instance for an estimated cost of about four millions sterling. They range from articles of crockery to locomotives excavators, dredgers, railway trucks and waggons and even hospitals. There were 2,431 buildings of various sorts, including offices, workmen's quarters, storehouses, hopitals, and machine shops, the latter of which contain such things as steam hammers and great turning lathes for making repairs to the large pieces of machinery used in the work of excavation. There are also scores of locomotives built in France, Belgium, England and the United States.

Shortly after Pecquerel discovered the radio-activity of uranium (says "Engineering") Madame Curie made an examination of a large number of elements by the electrical method, and found that another element thorium, was also radio-active. She also observed that certain minerals containing uranium and thorium were more active than these elements themselves. These observations led to an exhaustive inquiry by M. and Mme. Curie into the composition of pitch-blende, and ultimately to the discovery of two radioactive substances—polonium and radium. Pitch-blende is a somewhat rare mineral found in Cornwall in Adrianople in Bohemia, and some other localities. The ore is roasted with carbonate of soda the then treated with sulphuric acid, which removes the uranium in soluble form. The separation of radium is based on the fact that the sulphate of radium, which in its chemical behaviour resemble barium, is extremely insoluble. M. and Mme. Curie, using the electrometer as the chemist would use the spectroscope, succeeded in isolating radium—an element which was found to possess a definite spectrum and an atomic weight of 225.

The December number of "Chambers's Journal" gives some interesting particulars of peculiar services rendered in lieu of rent. Sir Philip de Somerville in the reign of Edward III., held certain lands in return for waiting on his overlord when the latter kept Christmas at Tutbury which included carrying the Duke's dinner to table on Christmas Day and carving at dinner and supper. Lodging was provided for him in the town by the Duke's Marshal, and at his own dinner the steward was to attend him. On St. Stephen's Day after dinner, he was at liberty to return home. Sir Phillip taking a hint from the service required of him exacted similar terms from a tenant of his own for the occupancy of a portion of the manor of Tunstall. For this Hugh son of Walter de Newbold, had to bring to him and his heirs every Holy Thursday four loaves of bread, on Christmas Day eighty hens, and on St., John Baptist's Day (June 24) a chaplet of roses for the Wichnor Flitch of Bacon; he was also to dress the bacon ten times a year with flowers and twice, on the Eve of All Saints and of Christmas with ivy.

A Los Angeles motorist and prospector (says "Motoring Illustrated") has fitted up his car with a rock-drilling attchment, which can be worked from the motor. He claims that he can do in one day as much prospecting work with his new machine as can be accomplished by two men in a week.

Professor William Knight, in his sketch of the work and influence of Herbert Spencer, whom he knew intimately, published two years ago, states that the autobiography was written before Mr. Spencer went to live in London in 1880, that it extends to two volumes, and is now printed, although it will not be published while he lives.

Among other items of Spencer personalia going about just now is a story that when the philosopher was in the habit of dining out with his scientific and literary friends, a lady of conspicuous mental ability and learning was generally one of the company, and Mr. Spencer was invariably asked to take her down to dinner. His hosts thought that they were paying him a compliment in giving him the most brilliant lady of the company, but he resented always being associated with the same lady. At last, when his host on one occasion said, Mr. Spencer will you take Miss—down to dinner? The philosopher emphatically replied, No I will not, and another companion had to be found for him.

A remarkable illustration of Gladstone's strength of will is given in Mr. Justin McCarthy's More Memories of Gladstone, which he has contributed to Louis Wain's Annual for 1903. It was just after Gladstone's operation for cataract. The doctor told him that his eyes must be kept closely bandaged for some time, in order to prevent the admission of light in the delicate organs. Gladstone assured him that he could keep his eyes closed as long as it might be necessary, as he did not like the idea of having to submit to the bandaging process. So he was allowed to have his way; and during all the required time he kept his eyes firmly closed and only opened them when assured by the qualified authority that the darkening injunction had been removed.

Probably few foreigners (says "The Autocar") have any idea of the extent to which the motor-car industry has been developing in France. Last year there were seventy makers of complete chassis, turning out 15,000 vehicles. During the present year this number has been enormously increased. It is clear that if all these makers are to do a profitable business, there must be a rapid increase of demand. But as long as prices are so high, this desired increase is not likely to be required. Makers have been giving special attention to the export trade, which has grown at a phenomenal rate during the past two years, and as value of autocars sent abroad during the first ten months of the year totalled nearly 44,000,000 francs, it is certain that the exports for 1903 will exceed £2,000,000.

Cold weather has many drawbacks, and one of them is that woman does not look her best. Exhilarating, it may be, says "Madame," but undoubtedly trying. To begin with, only a comparative few can indulge in the sumptuous for garments that mitigate the hardships of a cold day, and most of us are perforce content to shiver through the winter with the addition of a fur muff and collarette added to an ordinary costume. No wonder then that we looked pinched and miserable, huddled up in every available wrap till we are like walking bundles of cloth. For it never seems to be accepted that England is a very cold place and that we might well emulate a Russian or Greenland costume to attain any real comfort.

I was fortunate enough (writes Mr. T. P. O'Connor in his "Weekly") to know intimately the last of the great Irish duellists—a man, too, who had been the companion and comrade-in-arms of O'Connell in his greatest struggle. This was the late O'Gorman Mahon. He believed to his dying day in the duty of a gentleman to avenge any attack upon his character by an appeal to the pistol. For days during the eighties he was in a condition of intense excitement and of almost pathetic joy because he thought that Parnell had made up his mind to send a challenge to Sir William Hercourt and I can still see the look of almost incredulous sorrow with which he heard Parnell announce that he did not believe in the due as a means of settling political struggles.

Such is the question discussed in the "Engineering Magazine" for December. It appears that there is coal in the United Kingdom to a depth of 4,000 feet sufficient, at about the present rate of output, to suffice for 371 years, but that this period will be considerably extended seeing that there is every probability that mining can be carried on to a depth of 7,000 feet, though at this depth there will not be anything like the area of coal that there is at the former limit. It is also reasonable to expect that this period of supply may be still further extended by the more economical use of fuel, due to the establishment of central electrical supply stations, and the utilisation of mond and other gas-producing processes, and of gas-driven engines, as well as other means of obtaining a higher percentage of the heat value of the fuel.

Writing to the "Times," Mr. H. E. Young mentions that his wife's grandmother, Mrs. Emma Dartnell was living in or near Brussels at the time of Waterloo, and has told the family that she remembers hearing the din of the battle, and was on the field itself a few days after. Mrs. Dartnell was born in England, November 15, 1804, is still in good health, but deaf and rather blind, enjoys her meals but never leaves the house.

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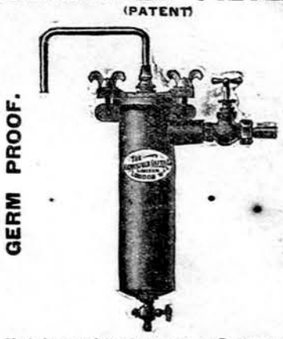

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THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

Viz., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and promotes digestion and assimilation of food.

If your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

MAJOR'S "VITALINE"

And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man no matter what his position in life may be.

TO a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.

PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of "VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottle (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-8. 6 bottles Rs. 16. Dozen Rs. 30.

WRITERS AND READERS.

In view of the large and continued demand which has existed among the public generally for new and brilliant volumes of light verse since Mr. Rudyard Kipling specially set the vogue by the issue of his Barrack Room Ballads, we note Messrs. Frederick Warne & Co. are publishing this week a dainty little volume of such under the title of Rhymes Without Reason. The author is Mr. Aubrey Hopwood, whose lyrics in The Runaway Girl met with such immense popularity at the Gaiety Theatre some few years back, and we see that it is to his pen we owe The Sleepy King and Blue Bell in Fairyland, both acknowledged successes. Mr. Hopwood has also written the lyrics for The Cherry Girly, the forthcoming production at the Vaudeville.

Among the many interesting publications on Bridge which are being issued this season, is a new volume by the well-known authority Mr. R. F. Foster entitled Foster's Bridge Tactics. The book illustrates by lucid examples every detail of the game. In addition to a Glossary of the Technical Terms in use, it contains a full Synopsis of the Laws now published for the first time. As a corollary to this book, a set of Self-Playing Bridge Cards have also been arranged by Mr. Foster, and the pack of these, coupled with the book, will go far towards forming one of the cleverest inventions for teaching good Bridge, the combination is one which should be in the hands of all card players. The book bears the joint imprint of Messrs. Frederick Warne & Co., and Messrs. Mudie & Son, of Coventry Street, W.

It is understood that an announcement as to the publication of Mr. Herbert Spencer's autobiography will be made before long. The book is said to contain many interesting details concerning the philosopher's own life and work, and many references to eminent friends like Huxley.

Tennyson's poems written between 1830 and 1859 are being added to Messrs. Newnes's series of classics printed on thin paper. Nathaniel Hawthorne's New England romances, The Scarlet Letter, The House of the Seven Gables, and The Blithedale Romance, will appear in the same series as a single volume. To Newnes's Pocket Classics the poems of Gray and Collins are to be added in one volume.

The expedition to Tibet has suggested to Mr. Murray the reissuing of a noteworthy book on the country which he published a year or two ago for the Geographical Society. It is an account by an Indian gentleman, Mr. Sarat Chandra Das, of several visits which he has paid to Tibet. As a learned native of India he was welcomed in Lhasa itself, and he has much to say of that little-known city.

With the new year Mr. Heinemann will publish a further volume in his series entitled The World's History. This volume deals with Oceania, Eastern Asia, and the Indian Ocean, a picturesque part of the globe. Dr. Helmolt edits and series, and Mr. James Bryce wrote an introductory essay for the English issue. Four volumes are out, and there will be four more to complete the work.

Mr. W. H. Hudson, who has written such delightful nature-studies, is now about to publish a story. It is not exactly his first work in fiction, as readers of his recent little volume, El Ombu, will know. The new book—a romance of the tropical forest—entitled Green Mansions, is however, planned on a larger scale.

The sixpenny edition which Messrs. Methuen are publishing of the novels of Dumas is making good progress, and is being well received. His Viscount of Bragelonne and Acte, his story of the days of Nero, will be published shortly after Christmas. Afterwards a new volume will appear every fortnight, but even so a considerable time will be needed for the completion of the edition, so many are Dumas writings. The half-crown edition, in cloth, has coloured illustrations.

Mr. Charles G. Harper, whose books on our historic roads are so well known, has written a volume entitled The Ingoldsby Country. It is all about the literary landmarks of the Ingoldsby Legends, and it will be published by Messrs. Black, with illustrations Mr. Harper has made himself familiar with every part of the corner of Kent reflected, by its legends, in Ingoldsby. He thinks it surprising that no literary pilgrim should, before now, have written such a book.

Book orders addressed to Publishers sometime, take curious and unexpected forms. An inquiry from the Gold Coast recently reached the London warehouse of the Oxford University Press, although it was addressed as follows :—

To Bishops, Priests, and Deacons,
Henry Frowde,
London.

The letter itself read :—

To Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, London .— Sir what is the Price of the Common Prayerbooks and the' Containing Laws in the Churches of the Englan d.— Yours

Another bookbuyer wrote from Port of spain "I wants a maschine (sowing one), but my delights is in kooks." The Oxford University Press does not supply maschines, sowing or otherwise.

A work which deals with the tenement house problem of New York is appearing here through Messrs. Macmillan. It is edited by Mr. W. de Forest and Mr. Laurence Veiller, who say :—This Book is published as a contribution to the cause of municipal refrom, to report progress made, and to guide progress still to come. It embodies the result of the investigations made in connection with the work of the New York State Tenement House Commission, appointed by President Roosevelt when he was Governor of the State of New York in 1900. The book will remind Mr. Chamberlain's friends that economic evils flourish under Protection in America as rankly as in free Trade England.

The new issue of the Schoolmasters' Yearbook about to be published by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein will throw much light on great organisation by which English education is carried on. Thus the directory of secondary schoolmasters contains ever 9,000 biographical notices, and a list of 1,200 secondary schools is given. A feature of the present Year-book will be the mass of information concerning the committees established under the Education Act of last year. The book will contain a review of educational progress during the past twelve months, and a bibliography of recent books on education.

Chapman and Hall make the interesting announcement that they are to publish a sixpenny edition of Mr. H. G. Wells's Anticipation. —The special chapters on Protection, Retaliation, and Preference which Mr. Sydney Buxton wrote for the new edition of his Handbook to Political Questions, are being issued by Mr. Murray as a separate shilling volume.— A new edition for schools of the first book of Professor Palgrave's Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics is being issued by Messrs. Macmillan, with an introduction and explanatory notes by Mr. J. H. Powel, of Clifton College. —Mr. Madeley Richardson, the organist of St. Saviour's Collegiate Church, Southwark, has written a volume on Church music for the series of Handbooks for the Clergy, issued by Messrs. Lodgman. It will appear soon. —The Web, a novel by an American writer, Mr. Frederick Trevor Hill, will be published by Mr. Heinemann after Christmas. The New York Law Courts furnish the ground work of the story.

A fortnight ago I mentioned that the only names of living men of letters to be treated in Mr. Gosse's forthcoming fourth volume of Mr. Heinemann's illustrated history of English Literature were those of Mr. Herbert Spencer, Mr. Menedith, and Mr. Swinburne. Of these three classics in their lifetime, one already is no more, Mr. Spencer having gone to join the choir invisible, hymned in the poem of his friend and almost disciple, George Elliot. Of the other two Mr. Meredith is reported to have expressed a doubt whether the physician who sought him through his last illness had really done him a service; and Mr. Swinburne has himself lately been near to death Mr. Swinburne we all rejoice to know is now sufficiently recovered to be able to give attention to his expected volume of poetry, which had been delayed by his very serious illness.

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is a pleasant antiseptic soap, specially suited for bath and toilet use in hot climates.

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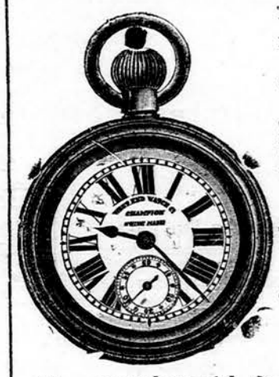

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

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"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

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STERLING SILVER Rs. 20. NICKEL OF GILT Rs. 12.

THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement; this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20
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COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
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Sterling Silver Crystal face,	Rs.	40
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Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong ever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

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Silver Rs. 32
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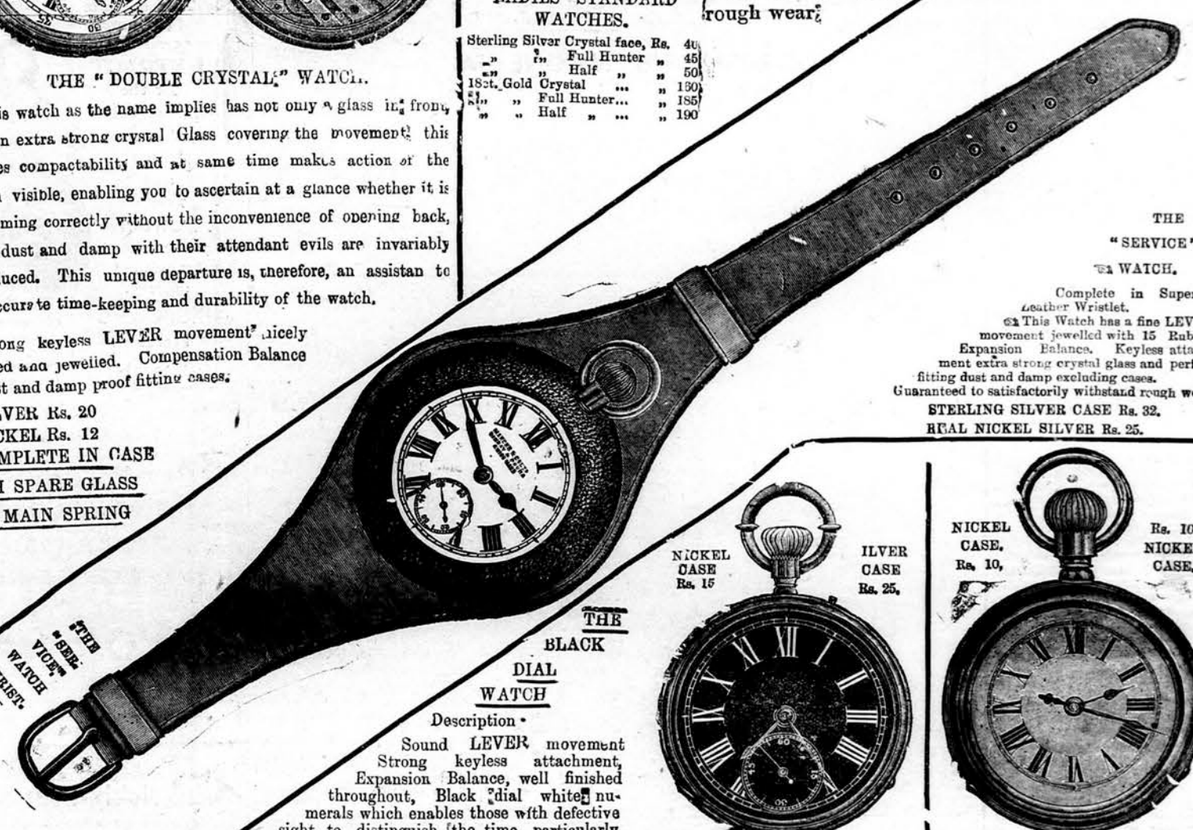

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Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.
This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.
Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.
STERLING SILVER CASE Rs. 32.
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THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description:

Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

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Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

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Sound ¾ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted, Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

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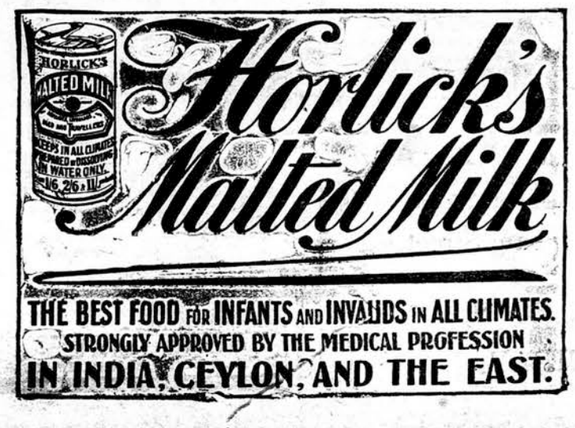

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